Mary Kate, infant daughter of Shanahan, aged II months and

IAL NOTICES.

Tabouret

TION SALES.

Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.

ST MADISON-ST.

usehold Furniture

PURNITURE PLANO

SATURDAY SALE

FI.00 LOTS

ATED STEEL

D FURNITURE

Wabash-av.

LD GOODS. G. CROCKERY.

Furniture

s, Rockers, Mirrors, Hair s, Bedsteads, 3 English Ri-

E & CO., Auctioneers.

MEROY & CO. URNITURE

A large lot of Furniture damaged by the late fire. POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Friday's Sale.

1, at 9% o'clock. signments

are; Dining-room and furniture; Wardrobes, Hair and Moss Mat-rockery and Glassware, handise. 200 doz. Flory arge lot of Carpets, sold

REROY & CO.,

Y SALE. I, at 2 o'clock, at our POMEROY 4 CO. and 86 Randolph st.

CKWELL &

k, at 204 and 205 East OUT RESERVE

BTC

IICAGO.

. in Hill's Subdi-

as. & WILLIAMS, Fast Madison-st.

SALE OF 300DS,

OISON-ST., 30 O'OLOOK

e, Chromos, and

ED OUT.

UCTION.

GREAT

COMMENCING THIS DAY.

MANDEL

63 & 65 Washington-st., Between State and Dearbern-sts.



CORNELL WATCH CO.

WATCHES

FAUL CORNELL President.

C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Man

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS

WHITE STOCKINGS, SATURDAY, August 1,

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

and Lake Superior ports, Mon-Shunday and Docks, foot Michigan-av. 9 a. m.

or ing at 7 o'clock for Buffalo, Detroit, Histories, and Staterooms apply at 119 South and 1 ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

MY & CO., Importing Tailors,

INDIGO BLUE BARLOWS INDIGO BLUE

and Unexcelled for Bineins Clother.

The state of the state of

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the West.

DRY GOODS

Slightly Damaged

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

BROTHERS.



TELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

ANTHRACITE COAL, Main Office, 97 Washington-st.,

his fingarian, 137 tons Range and 289 tons Nut.
his Grand, 364 tons Range and 183 tons Nut.
his C. Trowbridge, 307 tons Range & 127 tons Small Egg.
histolic, 227 tons Range and 295 tons Nut. Minie Mathews, 298 tons Renge & 239 tons Small Egg. BASE BALL

as ill Teenty-second at.

In should interfere the game will be played on Montie, 3, and no posters will be on the atreot cars.

The Milwaukes, Sheboyran, Manito at, daily (Sunday succepted).

187 Baturday's hoat don't leave until S p. m.

187 Baturday's hoat don't leave until S p. m.

188 Annual State of the State

OR BUFFALO

STEAMER ONEIDA;

Black, Starr & Frost,

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 & 567 Broadway,

This they expect to accomplish by close ap-plication to business and a strict attention wants of their customers, who are informed that a full and choice assortment of fine goods in Jewelry, Silver. ware and Fancy Goods has already been opened, and other additions will follow as the season advances.

> FINANCIAL. DIME

SAVINGS

Chartered by the Chartered by t 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

FINANCIAL

W. F. THORNTON & SON, MORSE'S LUXURENE.

UNRIVALED PERFUMES.



MORSE'S LUXURENE, a late discovery for the

RUBBER HOSE. ANTISEPTIC

Fire Hose,

Rubber, Linen, and Rubber Lined Linen. The only kind that will not mildew or rot. Rubber Goods all kinds. E. B. PRESTON

138 LAKE-ST., Sole Agent NEW YORK BELTING AND

FURNITURE. TASHIONABLE

URNITURE. W. W. STRONG

FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av. WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE, Steam Warming Apparatus, MANUFACTURED BY

CRANE BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

FRANK R. GROUT, GLASS, BOARD, AND METAL

TO RENT.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet from on Twelfth-st, running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st. Basement.

BUSINESS CARDS. L. NOWLIN, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER The most reliable hand in the city on fine work, can be found at Walter Trainaven's Gold Pen Manufactory, 187 Readouph-st., Briggs Rouse, HARD CASE

It Has Not Yet Been Clearly Made Out.

But Many Great Reputations Are Involved.

Mr. Beecher Not Preparing A Detailed Statement. His Friends Hold that Tilton Has

Adduced No Proofs. Popular Sympathy Turning in Favor of the Prose-

cution. Moulton Holds the Key to the Situ-

Evidence that He Secured Beecher's Retraction by Force.

Miss Anthony Declines to Affirm or Deny the Statements Attributed to Her.

Mrs. Beecher as One of the Principal Agitators.

Mrs. Tilton Re-Examined---The Inquiry Postponed till Monday.

Public Opinion and Comment.

THE DISGUSTED COMMITTEE. MIS. TUTON RE-KNAMINED:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, July 31.—Messrs. Sage, Winslow,
Meaveland, and Storrs, of the Investigating
Committee, came together at the house of Mr.

Storrs, a little before 8 o'clock this evening.

wrote clearing him of wrong-dung, went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats, but I know he went with

A PISTOL IN HIS POCKET.

prepared to get that paper by threats if necesary. I know he came away with the paper in the sary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so at the time. Nearly all my knowledge of these matters was derived in the first week in January. 1871. I went to Mrs. Tilton's house on New Year's night. He was dashing off a letter to Mr. Bowen, reminding him of the things he had been saying about Mr. Boecher. He pushed over the sheets to me, and I must have been the first person who saw that letter. It was then that be told ma."

In further conversation of a desultory character, the gentleman spoke of Mrs. Beecher as one of the principal agitators in this matter. "She is, "said he, "one of the most jealeus women that ever lived. I know it from my own observation, and that Mr. Beecher's life could not help being almost hell upon earth."

There is one little fact which I have not seen noticed, and that is that both Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton are older than their husbands, Mrs. Beecher being six years the elder.

Tilton has evidently become weary of the hoets of reporters that have called at his house for three weeks past at all histor of the day and hight, for those who sought for interviews with him yesterday were pleasantly met, but did not find him communicative regarding his case. He has, noded, been reticent for saveral days. He began yesterday to set things to rights. A great number of letters and private papers have been collecting for many years and he concluded to take the lensure of the present interval for arranging them for preservation. Edward Unidentil was assisting him during a portion of the day. The impression that a supplemental statement is in preparation is erroneous. Mr. Tilton regards his contribution to the records of the Examining Committee as complete, and the work he has taken up for a day or t

Communitation for the control of the

FRANK CARPENTER'S STATEMENTS.

TILTON AND HIS WIFE.

any such confessions and threats of suicide, except in the case of Judas, as Beecher has made to Tilton. I grant you they are evidences of Beecher's "keen sense of justice," for he seemed to think that the best thing he could do would be te kill himself. If Beecher can get no defenders who manifest better judgment or more sense than "W.C.F." and Shearman put forth, he should cry. "Save me from my friends." Thanking The Tribune for courtesies, and congratulating it for the noble stand it has taken in this as in all public questions, I leave "W.C.F." to further meditation.

Gricoso, Jaly 30, 1874.

TILTON'S SLANDERERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: The assurance of "W. C. F." is simply sublime. He charged against Tilton—

Pirst—That he was guilty of falsehood.

Second—That he had advocated tree leve

ter of Beccher. Tilton to save the character of Beccher. Tilton does not tell much himself; he merely and bids them speak for him.

My heart aches for Beccher. I do not believe him a bad man or a hypocrite, but do believe he has fearfully sinned: and my blood boils when I receive him a bad man or a hypocrite. CHICAGO, July 30, 1874.

CROPS. Miscellaneous Reports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Oarkosh. Wis., July 31.—Harvesning has commonced in this vicinity in the early fields of wheat. Spring wheat will severage about half of last year's crop, although in some fields in the central part of the county the yield will be much better. The heavy rain of Wednesday greatly benefited corn, potatoes, and other lace crops. Reports from Waupacca and Ontagamis Counties say that winter wheat will turn out heavy, many fields averaging 20 bushels to the acre. The fruit crop thus far has been unusually light, the long and severe drought having done serious injury.

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 31.—A special from Shawano says the whest crop of that locality will average 10 to 12 bushels per acre; the rest of the county two-thirds of an average crop. Oats, tye, and barley will be an average; timothy and clover three-fourths of an average crop. Will hay, although damaged some by grasshoppers, will yield an average arop. Potatoes a fair crop.

CASUALTIES.

Bosron, July 31.—The harbor-steamer John Roller ran down and snok a sail-boat off Long Island Head this afternoon. The boat contained three men, whose names are unknown, all of whom were drowned. Shaken Up.

Albany, July 31.—While the Sharon express was coming from Snaron to-day to Cobliskill, on the Cherry Valley Branch of the Susquebanna Rallroad, one car was thrown from the track and turued over and over. There were about thirty passengers in the car, half of whom were more or less bruised, but none seriously injured. The accident was caused by a depressed rail.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., July 31. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, partly cloudy weather, with local rains. Northwest or Northwest winds, lower temperature and rising ba-

NUMBER 343.

SENATOR MORTON.

His Speech at Terre Haute, Ind., Yesterday.

The Spirit of the Two Parties -Financial Questions -Civil Rights.

The Temperance Question-State Taxation-Canadian Reciprocity.

The Tariff-Electoral Colleges-Cheap Transportation.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribu Tenne Hauve, Ind., July 31.—Senator

FORTES. bargain. ILLIAMS, st Madisons. co. N-ST. OS, RE

A. M.,
Bedsteads,
Cook Stoves
one 3-spring
nétionbers.
CO.,

a, and bugger, ad 167 May ortgages.

this question by the act of 1869 will not be did that it will not be in the power of the Demarty of Indians to reopen the question; and National-Bank system will not be abolished, iso be assumed that the pledge contained in

I rights of the negro. If the party in the Sound y other principles than this, they are wholly nate, and would be sacrificed at any time, racy in the South means a conflict of races, and use for the Democracy in the North, except so it recognizes this race-conflict. And here is od a great and vital issue between the two par-the Democratic party is pledged, by its consti-ited history, affiliations, and hopes of the future, ing hostility to the negro race. The Repub-rity is pledged, by its history, its accred prin-osand faithfully by the 5,000,000 of new-born and must continue to be in the future, as if

of freight and passenger-fares over all the lines or road; these must be subject to constant change and the operations of local influences. But it seems to me to be clearly within the power of Congress, and to be practicable, to establish Boards of Railroad Commissioners, to be vested with certain powers, to be governed by general regulations, within which they shall have the power to supervise and regulate the rates for freight and passengers upon inter-first property and passengers upon inter-first passengers. tions between railroad corporations and other persons to put up the prices of freights or passenger-fares; it prevent railroad corporations from taking advantage of the obstruction of lakes, rivers, and canals, by frost or by low water, to put up freights and fares be yond what would be a reasonable, fair, and honese profit; and, in short, to prevent extortions and impositions by railroad companies upon the people of the country, however attempted to be practiced. The haterests and rights of all parties should be protected with equal eare and vigilance,—the railroad companies to be left in the control of their property as far as may be consistent with public interests, and not to be in

ment of the school-fund by fostering the traille of intoxicating liquors by the license-system.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am proud to say that, while the
Republican party may have arred, it has not proved
faise to any great principle, nor cowardly in the presence of any great question. It a sime are noble and
patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power
to the property to rice and prejudice, but program to its patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality, and the material growth and improvement of the nation, as an extract of what it seeks to accomplish in the future. And there must be no cessation in its lators; it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past. Its first and ever-present duty is introspection, self-examination, the correction of errors, the introduction of reforms. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the Constitution and laws; and, while asserting the existence of the Nation and

SHORT HORNS.

Another Sale at Paris, Ky. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribun... Panis, Ky., July 31.—We had a grand sale to-Paris, Ky., July 31.—We had a grand sale today at the fair grounds at this place. No very
high prices were realized, from the fact that most
of the prominent breeders have gone home.
We only give a few of the principal sales of the
Scott herd. Nearly the entire Clay herd, which
was sold after that of Mr. Scott, went to Alex.
Charles, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he having purchased 32 head out of the 40, which were sold at
prices ranging from \$100 to \$350.

The first animal sold by Mr. Scott was the imported bull Lord Chatham, sold to J. S. Latimore, Abingdon, Ill., at \$740; counterpart,
\$270, for Logan, Lexington, Ky.; imported cow
Lady Trefoil, \$1.050, J. W. Prewett, Winchester,
Ky.; Rowens, \$230, J. S. Coen, Cynthiana, Ky.;
Fanny Clay, \$370, same; Beauty, \$450, J. H.
Beatty, Illinois; Cherry Girl, \$240, same; Koxa,
\$260, same; Neppis, \$700, same; Luzzie, \$340,
Lowa; Sallie, \$270, William Sarr, Lexington,
Ky.; Bright Eyes, \$265, J. H. Beatty, Illinois.
The others of Scott's sales were young calves
or young cows, and sold from \$100 to \$250. The
last sale occurs to-mofrow.

ILLINOIS STATE CAMP-MEETING.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
Towanda, July 31.—Your correspondent took stroll to-day to the camp-grounds of the State

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Selection of the Committee of One Hundred.

The Names of All Officeholders Are Stricken Therefrom.

ddress of the Special Committee to the Citizens of Chicago.

Purposes and Plans of the Association.

A meeting of the Citizens' Association of Chi-cago was held last evening in Parlor No. 27 of the Palmer House. Gen. J. D. Webster occu-

Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the chief business.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY,
appointed at a previous meeting, for the purcose of nominating a General Committee, to
consist of five members from each ward in the
city. Was that Committee ready to report?

Col. John Mason Loomis said that it was, and

THE POLLOWING LIST OF NAMES : THE FOLLOWING LIST OF NAMES:

Your Committee of Twenty, to whom was assigned
the duty of revision of the names proposed for the
Central Committee of One Hundred, respectfully resumment the following names:

First Ward—Gen. J. D. Webster, Gen. F. T. Sher-Gentral Committee of One Hundred, respectfully recommend the following names:

First Ward—Gen. J. B. Webster; Gen. F. T. Sherman, Alvin Huribut, Thomas Folay, H. G. Pulling.

Second Ward—K. T. Watkins, Gen. A. C. McClurg,

Emery A. Storrs, Chiefes Tobey, H. M. Wilmarth.

Third Ward—Thomas Hoyns, William E. Doggett,

S. D. Kimbark, S. J. Hayes, L. B. Boomer.

Pourth Ward—Frankin MacVesagt, Louis Wahl, C.

M. Henderson, L. Z. Leiter, Berthold Lowenthal.

Pyth Ward—William McKindley, John Forsyth,

George C. Campbell, Coursd Seipp, John Jones.

Stith Ward—George A. Rollans, J. W. Mears, John

S. Cooper, Henry Hiroth, Dr. Jacob Dahl.

Secents Ward—John Durkin, Charies Ediseig, H. B.

Lott, Christopher Teginneyer, A. G. Willard.

Mahth Ward—George W. Taylor, John Kinash.

Nanth Ward—W. B. Batsham, Jonathan Clark,

Michael Fitzgarald, George W. Fowell. One vacancy:

Tradk Ward—T. M. Avery, Courad Furst, Jacob

Beidler, John C. Haines, Peter Schuttler.

Eleventh Ward—T. M. Avery, Courad Furst, Jacob

Beidler, John C. Haines, Peter Schuttler.

Eleventh Ward—John C. Richbarg, Andrew B. Johnson, Ald. Kehoe, Patrick Stanton, Andrew F. Johnson,

Jante Mard—Wiley M. Egan, Mancel Talcot, A.

Tartstenth Ward—Wiley M. Egan, Mancel Talcot, A.

Tunifth Ward—S. S. Hayes, Samuel Myers, B. T. Crane, Henry Groenshaum.

Thirteenth Ward—Wiey M. Egan, Mancel Talcot, A. L. Morrison, C. H. Case, John A. Tyrrell.

Pourteenth Ward—B. G. Gill, Jacob H. Little, R. F. Sannyan, Prof. Welch, Charles Kelley.

Pyteenth Ward—Q. Hirseh, Daniel F. Eiston, Lars Iverson, J. F. Mahler, John Mohr.

Sixteenth Ward—O. W. Potter, R. Prindiville, John McEven, G. S. Rubsard.

Scontaenth Ward—J. W. Stotts, Dr. S. L. Leonard, John McEven, G. S. Rubsard.

Eighteenth Ward—J. W. Stotts, Dr. S. L. Leonard, John Herting, George Lenges, Charles B. Brown.

Nuncteenth Ward—W. D. Moughtelling, E. Burling, H. A. Towner, John Hertown, George Taylor.

Trenteth Ward—Gen, W. E. Strong, A. C. Hesing, George Webster, D. C. Cregier, Thomas Mackin.

doubt in his mind that it was better to leave them out.

Mr. L. H. Davis agreed with Mr. Tulsy's ideas, and thought that it would be much better to get along without any officials. He moved to strike out the names and substitute others.

Mr. John C. Dore did not see any good reason for excluding such men as Louis Wahl, Redmond-Prindville, and John Jones.

A few other gentlemen thought likewise.

EVICTING TREE.

Mr. Davis' motion was then put and carried.

In the First Ward, the name of Philip Conley was substituted for that of Ald. Foley; in the Forrth, that of W. W. Kimball for Louis Wahl; in the Fifth the name of John Jones was stricken

Fourth, that of W. W. Kimball for Louis Wah; in the Fifth the same of John Jones was stricken out, and power given to Committee to fill vacancy; the vacancy in the Ninth was also left to be filled; in the Eleventh, W. H. Campbell was substituted for Aid. Kehoe; Commistee to fill vacancy for Andrew P. Johnson; in the Twelfth, H. Gray was substituted for S. S. Hayes; the Committee will fill vacancy for Aid. Heath; in the Fourteenth, Committee will fill, vice E. F. Runyan; in the Seventeenth same, vice Redmond Prindiville; in the Euphrench and vice I de Herting in the Expendent enth same, vice John Herting; in the Twe

THE ADDRESS. The Committee on Address then read their report, by Mr. E. A. Storrs, as follows:

To the Cuizens of Chicago:

The machinery of our City Government is un-

the city offices, regardless of the political party to which they may belong, employing such means to this end as may be considered necessary. In consequence of the disnellmation of business may to attend primaring any preministing conventions, and the pull-

ernmental Revenue by Di-

sidered necessary. In consequence of the disinclination of business men to attend primary
meetings, nominating conventions, and the polls,
many of our city offices have been filled by unfit
and improper men. It is neped that, through
this Association, a more decided interest in these
questions may be aroused; that good citizene
of sill parties may be led to see that, to scoure
good government, good men must be elected to
office; and to accomplish this, attendance at
primaries, at nominating conventions, and at the
poils, is an indispensable duty, the performance
of which no good citizen should svoid.

5. Close and continued scrutiny of the efficial
conduct of all persons connected with the City
Government, and of all measures of an official
character, affecting the interests of our citizens,
is one of the prominent purposes of the Association. To such scrutiny no upright official will
object, and no corrupt or incompetent one ought
to be permitted to escape it. A bad Government
is not so bad when conscious that it is closely,
watched, and a good Government is better when
knowing that it is scrutinized.

6. Membership in this proposed Association
involves the surrender of no individual opinions,
nor does it in the slightest degree hamper individual action, of a religious, morsi, or political
character.

To the end that all good citizens who oppre-

I. B. BOOMES,
THOMAS HOYNE,
EMERY A. STORMS,
A. L. CHETLAIN,
JOHN C. DORE.
CHEMACO, July 30, 1874.
The Chairman announced that the General
Committee of One Hundred would meet in the
same place Monday evening for the transaction
of business, and the Association adjourned.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Disentisfaction with the Mayor's Speech Thursday.
Considerable excitement prevailed among the insurance agents yesterday. It was stated that a prominent underwriter had received a dispatch from New York that no less than FIFTEEN COMPANIES HAD DECIDED TO WITHDRAW from this city, and it is believed by some that in a short time every prominent company doing business here will do likewise. This audden panic among the insurance companies is mainly due to the fact that Thursday, when the wind was blowing a flerce southwest gale, no less than fourteen fires occurred, while yesterday, when the wind was calm, but two alarms were sound-ed. They believe that there exists in our midst

regular

who only choose days for applying the torch when there is a good chance for a large conflawhen there is a good chance for a large confla-gration. How was it possible, they say, that the fire in the M. D. Wells building could have ob-tained such dimensions, when there is a regular angine-house within half a block, and the Mer-chants' police and a private watchman watching the place, unless incendiaries had set the build-

engine-house within half a block, and the Merchants' police and a private watchman watching the place, unless incendiaries had set the building on fire, and seen to it that it was not discovered until it was dootned?

Then there broke out the fire on the 14th, just next door to an oil-factory, and on a day when the southwest gale made a large coflagration a certainty. The fire in the Giles & Hollister building came next, and although situated on the busiest thoroughfare, and where the South Side cars pass during the entire night, and Merchants' and private policemen were all around, still the fire was not discovered until three floors were completely in flames. The fire in the grocery-house of lagraham, Corbin & May, which occurred Thursday morning, also comes under this category, and its origin cannot be accounted for. Neither the Marchants' police on duty there nor the private watchman of the building discovered it. Had it not been for the new Insurance-Patrol just organized there would unacubtedly have been another large and expensive conflagration.

The companies say they cannot see why it is left to them to discovers such fires, and why they are not discovered by the regular and Merchants' police or private watchmen. There is no use, they claim, of doing business in a city where they have to do the protecting themselves instead of the city authorities. And while they were thus reasoning and consulting with each other, what was best to be done under the circumstances there, they read in yesterday morning's papers that

THE MAYOR HAD GONE BACK ON THEM, and denounced them at the pionic of the St. George's Society. Of course the Mayor's speech added fuel to the fire, and occasioned a regular panic, because they had hitherto believed him to be in sympathy with them. Although the manda that fealings years more.

FREE TRADE VS. TARIFF.

An Argument in Favor of Abolishing Duties on Imports,

And Raising the Necessary Gov-

To the Editor of The Chicago Present:
SIR: I wish to keep before the people the following resolution, lately adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Maine. It is as fol-To the Editor of The Chicago Tribu

That a Protective Tariff is a most unjust, unequal, oppressive, and wasteful mode of raising the public revenues. It is one of the most pregnant and fruitful sources of the corruptions in administration. We therefore, the Democracy of Maje, in convention as sembled, declare for Free Trade, and in favor of an unfettered and unrestricted commerce. This is a clear and distinct issue made to the cople. It gives forth no uncertain sound. It has the ring of the pure metal. I am glad the State of Maine has so squarely put forth this Ion. It must become

of the country. Its importance demands for it that position. Next to freedom and independ-ence, it must be the leading question in ameri-can politics, because it embraces the whole subject of monopolies, revenue, and taxation.

The question of collecting revenue by levying imposts upon commerce, with the modifications of that policy from time to time, has always had more influence upon American politics and legisosition before the people, As an unincumbere olitical issue, "Free Trade" and "an unfet ered and unrestricted commerce" has never been presented to the American people for their consideration and adoption. It has always been encumbered by questions of revenue, of protec-tion to special interests,—but, more than all, by ctional interests and sectional animorities.

It is, therefore, of great significance at this time, that Maine, casting off all sectional interests and prajudices, presents this question upon its merits, and upon principle alone. I am glad it is presented under such auspices.

Sees the dauger, and hastens to the breach. In his letter accepting a resommation to Congress, he vehemently attacks the dectrine of the resolution I have taken for my text. lution I have taken for my text.

This attack of Mr. Blaine is important, from the fact that he is one of the acknowledged party-leaders of the country, and is aspiring to the Presidency. But, with all his prominence

party-leaders of the country, and is aspiring to the Presidency. But, with all his prominence and his acknowledged ability, I must be permitted to say that his argument against the principles and policy of the resolution does not meet this question. It is but a rehash of the same old tactice,—an appeal to local interests and special prejudness. It falls far below the course and language of a statesman upon a great question of vital importance to the whole country.

THE FORKY IN INSUE 18.

How shall the enormous sum of money annually required by the General Government be collected? What mode is best for all the interests of the country? By duties upon imports, by excises, or by direct taxation? The Convention of Maine says, in effect, by direct taxation. Mr. Blains says, by duties or by excises.

I wish to subjoin a few thoughts upon this question. Mr. Rame says the Government collects, in round numbers, \$200,000,000 annually from imports. The consumers pay this. The consumers are the great body of the people. Every dollar of it is paid by the labor of the country. The people want to know how much of this \$200,000,000 is really necessary for the maintenance of the Government. They want to know if a less sum will not answer all the ends of a Free Government. They want to know if a less sum will not answer all the ends of a Free Government. They want to know if a less sum will not answer all the ends of a Free Government. They want to know if a less sum will not answer all the ends of a Free Government, than by duties levied upon commerce; one that will better subserve the interests of the producing classes, and that will asve that conomy to them, so they will be individually benefited thereby?

As all the money for the support of Government comes ulaimately from the producing classes, they want to know its beautiful. They want to know its levied upon comment comes ulaimately from the producing classes, they want to know the subserve the interests of the Government,—to have them to be not the producing classes, th

dovernment, of pay they consume, not kn pay; and, third, wheth

questions, and make them a distinct and separate political issue, they will

PAY BIRECTLY FROM THEM POCKETS
the revenues for the support of the Government, and require those revenues to be levied by the States upon the property in their borders that can best pay it; and be collected by the States, with the same machinery, and no more, with which they collect their own revenues. This will be economical, and more just, and more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, than Tariffs or Excises.

The people want to know, in the second place, whether it is not better for their interests, all things considered, to take the money out of their pockets and apply it directly to the support of Government, than to pay it indirectly on what they consume, not knowing what they do pay,

A FLIMSY ABGUMENT to address to the mind of an intelligent peo But we do pay it, and we do feel the loss. may not know whence comes the oppressio feel, but we feel it none to less. Feeling

have indicated some of the immense and complicated machinery necessary to collect reveaus by this means. Speaker Blains say there is now collected \$200,000,000 samually by this process. The same machinery is necessary whether \$200,000,000, or \$20,000,000, or \$500,000,000, is collected by this means. He cannot understand any other means of collecting revenue except by excises. I suppose not, with his ideas of Government. I have pointed out a better way,—one less expensive, more in accord-

ideas of Government. I have pointed out a better way, one less expensive, more in accordance with the spirit of freedom, more just, better adapted to our institutions and the varied upterests of our country, and one which the people will some day

REQUILE TO RE SUBSTANTIALLY ADOPTED.

In the third place, the people want to know whether, by indirectly paying for the maintenance of Government in the way of duties upon importa, they do not, in fact, bay vastly more for what they consume than goes into the coffers of the Government? I believe they do, and give some of the reasons for my belief. The average duty levied upon importations is something over one-third their sost. The people are compelled to have these goods, and must pay this duty added to the cost. Of course the trader must have the same profit on this duty

by direct tanation, by excises, or by a Tariff of duties upon what they consume; second, which is the best for their interests, all things considered,—to take the money out of their positions of the small proportion lacking establishes and apply it directly to the support of the Government, or pay it indirectly upon what they consume, not knowing how much they do not not apply the lack of the support of the consume, not knowing how much they do pay; and, third, whether, by indirectly paying the revenue in the way of duties upon imports.

This law is so plain that it would be only the cost of production; but, as there is not enough, the price of every buther production; but with a wind a consume, not all the cost of production; but, as there is not enough, the price of the small proportion lacking establishes the price of every buther production; but we will be the mighlorhood would be only the cost of production; but, as there is not enough, the price of the small proportion lacking establishes the price of every buther produced.

This law is so plain that it would be only the cost of production; but a wind a cost of the small proportion lacking establishes the price of every buther produced.

This law is so plain that it would be only the cost of production; but as the cost of pro

an; after which ited to

The Alerts of this place will play a man game of base ball with the Occasion terminos as 450, in Col. F. P. Robby park haliers were beaten by these same opposant the 6th of July, and are agricus to rective it fallen fortunes.

which now beneficial controlling the residual very handlesses and Bootker are muther up to stores. He use and Bootker are muther up to stores. All is quiet about the college erope ample preparations are mixing for the opening of school, Aug. 27.

Aymosthicing friends presented in dillege with a pure of \$500 toom after the opening with a pure of \$500 toom after the loss in he recent dire in Naperville. He has already built a small frame on the eld foundations.

Mr. Gran, proprietor of the New York Hosse is about to rebuild.

The Town Coanell presented the August framen, who helped so well in the recent fire, will \$100, besides paying their synchron.

Thursday to their daughter, Miss Alice Boyngton, in honor of her 16th birthday. About 100 guests were present, and spend a August evening. The music was firmshad by W. W. Pound, of Chicago.

Commodore William B. Whiting, on the netired list of our navy, who now reade as Belledd, in Washeshed Country, Will, contribute to the led of the country, who now reade as Belledd, in Washeshed Country, Will, contribute to

tired list of our navy, who now reside as I field, in Wankerha Couraty, Wia, contribute

pression of the feveral from imports is about \$200,000,000 by the first the cost the importation of database goods is about \$600,000,000 per annum. The datase set of the cost the imports, the control which the consumer must pay. The consumer must pay and the seller charges his profit upon both items, and the seller charges his profit upon both items, which the consumer must pay. The consumer must pay and the seller charges his profit upon both items, which the consumer must pay. The consumer must pay and the seller charges his profit upon both items, which the consumer must pay and the seller charges his profit upon both items, which the consumer must pay and the seller of the Government. It is this fremendous tax the country feels the copression of, but done not yet see clearly the natural right to trade where sad with whom they please, as they have to change their please of residence. And it is this freedom of emitted or control of the control of the

A character of the property of the first property of the prope The Common Council held a special meeting in the Casmuser. There were present, Sher wood, Biskeslee, Arrold, Bunker, Antenin, and Bart. Tows, Mayor Donaelly un the chair.

The Committee on Public Property reported the state of the Casmuser. There were property reported to the state of the Casmuser of the Casmuser. The Committee on Public Property reported to them. They were instructed to build the spring-house, and make all needful improvements thereadonias.

L. Joses and J. M. Kimbali were employed as special policemen for thirty days.

On motion, the City Clerk was evidence to notify all insurance companies doing business in the six for make out and present, through their reports of the six.

In Joses and J. M. Kimbali were employed as special policemen for thirty days.

On motion, the City Clerk was evidence to notify all insurance companies doing business in the six for make out and present, through their reports of the six.

In Joses and J. M. Kimbali were employed as special policemen for thirty days.

On motion, the City Clerk was evidence to motify all insurance companies doing business in the six for make out a surface of the six of the si COURT-HOUSE ARCHIT

opinion of City-Attorne ieson.

The Action of the Council ing Egan and Karls · Illegal.

It is Plain that the Board Works Has Charge o the Matter.

Nor Can the Council Fix of Architects.

Opinions of an Archi

THE CITY-ATTORNEY

the section it is declared that this Bo form all the duties prescribed by this Boo. It and it of the same chay same subject, and are as follows; "Sac. It, "Successes any public importantly by the Common Council of sain seasured to the same special assessment; shall have been con said of sain special assessment; shall have been con laid of sain special assessment; shall have been con plant of the special assessment; shall have been con plant of the special assessment; shall have been con plant of profile of the work to be do plan of profile of the work to be do plan of profile of the work to be do plan of profiles and specifications as a placed on file in the office of said Box plant, profiles, and specifications; which as a continued for at least ten days is a swapper, and shall state the work this for the doing of such work is a swapper, and shall state the work it is for the doing of such work in the said Box and the success of the plant and has the contract shall be awarded.

So the said the said box of the plant and has the contract shall be awarded asset default on his part to execute perform the work and hond may be the said box of default on his part to execute the said box of the plant and the said box

COURT-HOUSE ARCHITECTS. inion of City-Attorney Jamieson.

to Action of the Council in Electing Egan and Karls . Illegal.

b Plain that the Board of Public Works Has Charge of the Matter.

ge Can the Council Fix the Pay of Architects.

opinions of an Architect.

THE CITY-ATTORNEY. Jamieson yesterday submitted to the

families on Public Buildings his opinion consing the legality of the recont action of the saing the legality of the recont action of the saing the legality of the recont action of the saing the legality of the recont action of the saing the saw Court-House, the points of which set of the saing t

esented Mr. Gillard after his loss in the to has already built

he New York House

ped, and the sails Raising his trumpet. Haulant: Haulant: Haulant: Haulant: swung to a red hardly alone no from the opposite hip like a sledge fore it, but, shaker bows, dashed colors Downsa said hip to Mr. Pinkham had him to send to him to send to him to send to him to send to him for a few whim in the cabin. I found the Committe him for a few whim in the cabin. I wistor, he me, Mr. Pinkham I viself indebted to the liver of all on hadlo the raids ad the wind found ken the sails aback. Could have gone down tell you frankly out as you predictuder arreat in two mes, replied heart.

wind. I saw under the same than the same tha

trait.

Times.

Times.

Times.

Times.

Times.

Times.

Times prices

wire-walking perced by a numerous

In the performer.

The performer was well as the bont

treet from the roof of the pears that the gas week made a site bont

to the roof of the pears that the gas that the gas that were avoings it has a currous public to the pears that wire, was made and for two-learned to the binary of the pears and upon a performer of the pears of the training that at all the pears of the training that if to take a currous a right or life, but bottom in the pears and upon a himself the teach of the training that if to take a currous a right or life, but bottom in the pears and upon a limited the pears and upon a limited the pears of the training that if to take a currous wife the health of the currous a right or life, but bottom the first on the multiple of the training the multiple of the training the multiple of the training training the training the training the training the training the t

the mullifude of Vassiss he didn't be wish in the wish in the was in the wish in the was a worked he wish to the work was a work on an a work was a work on a work was a work of the work of the work was a work of the work

Les, valid; and, if so, what powers can these terreine?

Was the action of the Common Council the compensation of these architects within the set of the powers of that body?

If we consider the compensation of the compensation is employed:

"It was concluded by a vote of micety of each of said Committees to recommend to common Council of the City of Chicago, and to hard of Commissioners of Cook County, that two mans to elected to prepare such plans, drawings, at that it we compensation, when selected, for any drawings, plans, specifications, etc., and that the compensation, when selected, for any drawings, plans, specifications, etc., and that the compensation when selected, for the drawings, plans, specifications, etc., and that drawings, plans, specifications, etc., and the compensation of said bounds and required by the said Boards of missioners and Common Council, be fixed motions of the council, and thereupon Mesars. Egan and was elected.

the tre architects.

Et 1 of Chap. T of the City-Charter provides,
see that things, that the Municipal Government
and consist of serials offices, naming them, "and
at the offices and ceruis as may be provided for
this set, or the Common Council may from time to

supplie grounds. . . market-houses, secures, hospitals, armories, and all other publishing in said city belonging to the city, except city of the city, and of the erection of all public buildings, and lights for lighting of the Chicago aparts buildings of the city, and of the erection apart of such tamps and lights; of all works for missing, deepening, or dredging of the Chicago we either of its branches, of all sewers and the purtaining thereto; of the Water-Works of said structures the control of the city, and the purtaining thereto; of the Water-Works of said of all public improvements hereafter to be committed by said city; and they shall perform all the city this act prescribed, and such other duties as beauton Council may prescribe by ordinance." His section it will be seen that THE BOARD OF FURLIO WORKS in the copy of the copy

seesin of this building, seek in the last clause of suits it is declared that this Board "shall permait a futies prescribed by this act."

but, it at it is of the same chapter relate to the same and as as follows:

"saw, it therever any public improvement shall be reductly the formout Council of said city, and the assumed for same (where the same is to be paid by seed assessment shall have been outlimed, and one-all of same (where the same is to be paid by seed assessment shall have been paid one-all of same (where the said Board of Fublic Works and streins for proposals for doing said work, a sacroptise the work to be done, accompanied as sentiations for doing the same, being first least an field in office of said Board; which said lay in the same posses the said said Board; which said its posses and specifications shall at all times be really splitting pection; which advertisement shall instant for at least ten days in the corporation wast, and shall state the work to be done. The inguise stands of the same, being first instants for at least ten days in the corporation wast, and shall state the work to be done. The inguise stands of the same of \$200 sign od by the bidder in the stands of the same of \$200 sign od by the bidder in the stands of the same said board to him; and instant the work, said bond may be sued and judgent sourced thereon by the city for the same stands of the same is to be paid out a seem of \$300, on a the same is to be paid out as seen it and of \$300, on a the same is to be paid out a seen in the same same is a provided in cases when a success of the same is to be paid for by special and the same same same as a provided in cases when a success of the same is to be paid for by special and the same same same as as provided in cases when a success of the same is to be paid for by special and the same same same as as provided in cases when a success of the same is to be paid for by special and the same same same as as provided in cases when a success of the same is to be paid for by special a

The Board of Public Works of the The Board of Public improved the nature, and the manner in which the main proceed to exercise this power is plainly after the contract can be let the Board nust be proposals for doing the work, "a plan or the work to be done, accompanied with a for the doing of the same, being first is in the office of sais Board."

The office of sais Board.

The off

all contracts

ALL contracts

did by said Board to the lowest reliable
like bidser or bidders who shall have
in the requirements of the preceding secwill sufficiently guarantee to the satisfacload the performance of said work under

chance and to the satisfaction of said

seen. therefore, that the Board of the property of the propert

intended to repeal, any part or portion of Casp. 6, which rests in the Board of Public Works the "special clarge and superintendence of the erection of all public buildings in, and all public improvements hereafter to be common do and all public buildings in, and all public improvements hereafter to be common douncil has the legal authority to exercise these powers under the set of 1863, then most certainly it must proceed in the method established and pointed out by that set. But, in my opinion, as I have aiready said, the set of 1867 does not repeal the act of 1863, and was not intended to take the powers therein delegated to, from the Board of Public Works. The only duties and powers, then, specified in your report which the Common Council can legally confer upon these architects, are embraced within that clause which provides for procuring "plans, drawings, and specifications." To that oxtent and that alone can the Common Council, in my opinion, empower these architects to add in the construction of said building.

And lessly, the question is presented: Was the action of the Common Council fating.

THE COMPENSATION OF THESE ABCHITECTS legal and valid? I think not. The Council had no power to authorize the payment of money for services which it has no legal power to require to be peformed. No payment can be made on the basis of the per cent fixed by your Committee, and for the reason that that 4 per cent compensation was fixed as to services which as we have seen, the Common Council cannot legally authorize these architects to perform, as well as for services which the Council may legally require them to perform; and, as there is no provision showing what proportion of this 4 per cent is to be paid for preparing the "plans, drawings, and specifications." or what proportion of the observed which the Council has to be paid for preparing the "plans, drawings, and specifications." or what proportion of the stape to the part legal and in part

upou and vested in the Board of Public Works.

Respectfully submitted.

City-Attorney.

City-Attorney.

This opinion of City-Attorney Jamieson has utterly annihilated the rings and combinations. It is etated round the City-Hall that Messrs.

Karls and Egan intend bringing an action against Mr. Jamieson for the recovery of the \$100 which they expended in Aldermanic champagne on the night of their election.

A common-sonse view of the architect-business was taken by a gentleman at the City-Hall yosterday. He urged that, with all due respect to the City-Council, they were an utterly irresponsible body at best, they gave no bonds, and the best remedy the majority of them could ever apply to a mistake was an apology. On the other hand, each Commissioner of the Board of Public Works has given a bond of \$100,000. It was clear that the object in demanding bonds of these gontlemen was to secure the honest employment of the immense power conferred upon them by the legislation of 1863. If the intention was for the Council to wield this power, then they and not the Board would have been required to provide suretics.

The ouly Alderman who appeared was the re-

and those who had been attracted hither by the prospects of extensive business. The architects were the first to be consulted, and the first and last to give shape, construction, and beauty to our buildings; whose specifications defined to the last detail what the new city should be, almost before a stone had been laid. The press lauded their efforts, and soon the whole country echoed their praises, and looked on with astonishment and admiration as the result of their labors appeared to view. They were the heroes of the hour. Our citizens were unitedly grateful to think they were in such good hands, and that so few blunders had been committed. Under the circumstances, they did remarkably well. Moreover, the architects were full of business, and therefore happy, even though they worked hard. Their old-time quarrels and jealousies were forgotten.

Comparatively but few occasions offered for making designs in competition, and consequently wranglings and heart-burnings were less frequent than usual. New and progressive styles of architecture found ready acceptance. Something like regularity in rates paid architects for their work came to be established, and generally they were better remunerated than during the old times of cutting under each other, though never as well paid as in other and larger cities, where rates of charges have long been established and recognized. A society which had existed two years in chrysalis was resuscitated, and increased largely in membership, so that the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects became well known among the scientific societies of this city. Through its exertions the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects became well known among the scientific societies of this city. Through its exertions the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects became well known among the socientific societies of this city. Through its exertions the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects became well known among the scienti

The year 1873 witnessed a healthy architectural progress. The work was done mainly by leading and well-tried men; buildings were erected which had not been designed in harry and confusion, and a better quality of mechanical work was obtained. These buildings were the results of careful thought and deliberation, and indicated heafthy progress in the art. The superior class of dwelling houses erected on the North Side are witnesses of this progress, as well as several store, express, and banking buildings.

Intended to reped, any part or portice of Chap. 4 claims and many the board of rebide works the "special claims and many the board of rebide works the "special claims and many the board of rebide works the special claims and many the board of the board

when the Joint Committee advertised for competative conferred upon them by the legislation of 1863. If the intention was for the Council to wield this power, the they and not the Board would be made to find out who would be the best man for the Council to wield this power, the the provide and the prov

Thin i am correct, my opinion is that the Commonwell and minds of many citizens as to the character of architects which are in general erroneous.

In this is the city can build its City-Hall whenever the architects which are in general erroneous.

The year 1872 found here a houseless city, which necessity commanded should be rebuilt at once. An immense demand came from citizens and property-holders for the services of our architects, alleys.

An immense demand came from citizens of the companies of the city can build its City-Hall whenever the Board of Public Works are in condition to put it through. If the Court-Rouse Square is large enough for one building, it is large enough for one building, it is large enough for two-one fronting and property-holders for the services of our architects, both of those who had acquired reputation by long residence. Clark street. The probabilities are that the departments would be better accommodated in two buildings than in one, as the attempt to make a symmetrical building covering the whole square may compel the adoption of similar arrange.

cinet street. To promissions are that the other of the first buildings than in one, as the sitempt to make a symmetric building oversity the whole square may compol the shoptom of similar arrangement of the street of the stree

superior class of dwelling-houses orected on the North Side are witnesses of this progress, and banking buildings.

It was in this year, also, that the project or rebuilding the City-fall and Court-House was sariously broached. Our finances were supposed to be in good condition; the city credit stood high; mechasics needed works materials were low; anchitects were beginning to have lesized to rulli the prospects which shood out in brilliant light before us.

From the fine that it was solemnly determined to do the deed, and have a new and magnificant public building to crown all our children architectural-glories, down to the present day, all events of this great architectural crossely by our City and County Fathers have become historic. They have been faithfully recorded by the press, and are familiar to every man, woman, and child that ever reads newspapers.

To this day it can be safely said that no progress whatsoever, so far as the city and county are concerned, has been arrived 'a, and the whole matter is just where it started, the only difference being that, whereas there was originally supposed to be \$500,000 in the Texasury to commence the building with, there happens to be now in the neighborhood of \$100,000 only available for the same purpose. Whether, in heed, our worthy rulers can be said thus far to have gained any wisdom by experience the streemely doubtful. But this is cortain, and so one of the results of all the progenitories of the progression of architecture represented here by some of our ablest practitiones has gradually and slowly, from the beginning in the country of this, it the course than the progression of architecture represented here by some of our ablest practitiones has gradually and slowly, from the beginning the country of this, of the course than the progression of the results of all the progenitories of the course that the transfer of the progression of architecture, and short on the same purpose. Whether, in the country is good. The senting for two years past cannot be doubte

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY

The Discoverer of Oxygen-Gas, and the Founder of Modern Chemistry.

Centennial Celebration in England and the United States.

A Sketch of the Career of the Eminent Scientist and Advocate of Human Liberty.

On this 1st day of August, A. D., 1874, there will be erected in Birmingham, England, a mon-ument to the honor of

ument to the honor of

DB. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

On the same day, at Northumberland, Pa., in
the United Staces,—the town in which Priestley
died in 1804, and near the burial-ground in which
his bones now lie, not marked by any unusual
monument,—there will be a Centennial Celebration, commemorating, not only the life and
works of Priestley, but the birth of the science of
modern Chamistry. On the lat day of August. modern Chemistry. On the 1st day of August. 1774, 100 years ago, Joseph Priestley discovered Oxygen-gas,—one of the simple elements in the natural constitution of matter, then for the first time identified as such; and that discovery is time identified as such; and that discovery is admitted to be the germ in the growth of the science of Chemistry. He was then living under the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in Wiltshire, England, nominally as his librarian, but actually as literary companion; the Marquis generously, and for the cause of Science, grant-ing him an allowance sufficient for the elagant support of himself and family, that he might specially give his time to philosophical experi-ments

ments
It is in commemoration of this important fact in the progress of the acquisition of human knowledge, and also in testimony to the worth of the discoverer, that this monument is erected in England to-day, and that this celebration at the same time takes place in the United States. The former is the country of his nativity, where he spent the most useful period of his life; the latter the country in which he died, which he sought as an asylum in exile: and these two kindred people join now in this honorable and just testimonial to the man they once rejected and cast out as unworthy. There never be to the contract of t was a more fit occasion, or more appropriate time and place, for the observance of a corremony to render honor and justice to

A WORTHY NAME AND A NOBLE CAUSE.

And yet these ceremonies will p rove, raore directly than any similar event in me dern ti nes, the perpetual truth of that Scriptural portrait of human nature: that the fathers stone the prophets, and the children build t heir tombs His monument is erected in Birm ingham for this good reason: After Priestley had conferred upon humanity the great boon of dis povering the key to Chemistry, and having devo ted his life thus far to the instruction and ele ration of his fellow-creatures, he removed to I lirmingham, and became a preacher to an Indep endent con gregation in that city. Here he defended the gregation in that city. Here is between the cause of religious liberty in that earnest and powerful manner in which he de fended every good cause, against an act of Paris ament called the Test act, which was an oppressive law against all Dissenting denominations. He, by so doing, become a

the Tost act, which was an opprossive haw against all Dissenting denominations. He, by so doing, become a gainst Church-and-State. He it were brought down upon himself personally the hostility of the Church and governing party. This was during the French Revolution, when the ological disputes were intensified by the political animosities of the times. There were me n in Eugland who sympathized with the cause of civil liberty, who had no sympathy for any religion, and were made hostile by the bigotry of the times. The anniversary of the capture of the Bastile, on the 14th of July, 1791, was being celebrated at Birmingham, when a mob assembled, and, although Dr. Priestley had nothing to do with that celebration,—he was simply hated by the phople for being a prominent advocate of equal rights in religion,—they proceeded to his house and set line to it, and with it were destroyed all his household effects, a large and valuable library, manuscripts, and philosophical appatatus. They also burned the chapel in which he preached, and several of the meeting-houses of the Dissenters. From this assault on his rights he was forced to leave Riemingham, and, two or three years after, he was moved to Make This COUNTER HE HOME.

MAKE THIS COUNTRY HIS HOME

until within 100 years ago. But the constant various manifestations, as in the accidental contacts of acide and alkalis, exhalations from marshes, foul sir in wells and caves, the luminosity of thosphorus, the occasional ignition of fammable gas, fermentation of beer for they learned to make and like beer and distilled alcohol before they learned their nature),—all these powerfully attracted the attention of the ancient scholars, and called loudly for an explanation. But they suggested not gas. The observers called these manifestations fixed air, which seemed to fix their status for all time. The light of the ignis-fature in the bogs was a dance of devils to lure the wanderer in the dark still further into the mire. Thus the phenomena of Nature had perpetual answer in fixed air.

What we now call Chemistry had its first form in the assumptions of alchemy, which had its origin in very old time, and among the Arabs, who led the world in the propagation of their mystic adences, actually concecting out of their mystic adences, actually concecting out of their

This was really the first step toward organized Chemistry, because it was suggestive in the right direction, although it might not have been true of itself. It is somewhat difficult now to understand exactly what was meant by Phlogiston; but it pertained merely to the theory of combustion, and was supposed to parform those parts which are now understood as chemical changes. Practically it was very much like that which we now call caloric. It was universally adopted as the correct theory by scientists, or those who were in those days called philosophers; and Priestley himself was a strong believer in it, and continued to be so till the day of his death, though his own discovery knocked Phlogiston into non-entity.

his own discovery knocked Phlogiston into nonentity.

Joseph Priestly was born at Fieldhead, near
Leeds, in March, 1733. His father was a
clothier. He was brought up in the common
walks of life, and under strict religious training
of the Orthodox school. He always spoke with
approbation of the influence of the religious
restraints of his childhood, though unquestionably the bigotry of his surroundings
led him into that erratic exposition of religious
views which characterized him so the end of his
days, and made him a marked object of attack
through manner, according to the requirements
of his day, at the exposes of his aunt. Having
finished his education, he entered upon the profinished his education, he entered upon the pro-fession of the ministry, but with indifferent suc-cess, he having an impediment in speaking, or a "stammer." He was more successful as a teach-er, and in that occupation commenced his prac-tice of

er, and in that occupation commenced his practice of

***Fillosophical Exprements**,
which led to the great results before stated. He wrote and published in 1767, under the encouragement of Dr. Franklin, the history of Electricity, in three volumes; also, at other dates, a work out "Air." which foreshadowed the object, in which he was specially successful, and a work ou Light and Colors. These were the most important of his philosophical productions, but he printed a large number of pamphlets and reports, the results of his observations on science. He was a very voluminous writer on doctrinal topics of theology. These were what gave him his great reputation in his day, and divided off the community generally on one side or the other, as his friends or opponents. He was a leader in the propagation of the most ultra-of the Unitarian views of the period. He made many true and fast friends, and those who made sacrifices to support him, while he gave his mind to religious controversies and experiments in science. At the same time he had many bifter encuries, among those he called the bigoted ministry of the State Church. He was a Liberal on the most extensive scale. He wrote a number of tracts on civil liberty. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin, associating with him while the Doctor represented the interests of the Colonies, and claimed for them their rights before the British Government. Also was the intimate friend of Dr. Richard Price, one of the most prominent of the supporters of the American cause in England. Dr. Priestley, it should therefore be remembered, was among the

gland. Dr. Priestley, it should therefore be remembered, was among the
REST OF THE FRIENDS WE HAD
in England during the time of the struggle for
our independence. And, at the same time, he was
not an enemy or traitor to his own Government;
but he tried to show that he was faithful in not
supporting his country in the wrong, but would
ever have her just and true to herself and her
Colonies. Such was the moral, religious, and
political standing of Priestley in his own country.
After the publication of his book on Electricity,
in 1767, which procured him admission into the
Royal Society, his reputation having been greatly
extended, he left his Academy as Warrington

in 1767, which procured him admission into the Royal Society, his reputation having been greatly extended, he left his Academy at Warrington and accepted of the situation of minister to a Liberal Independent church at Leeds. At this town his home was near a brewery, and the process of fermentation, by which that universal beverage of the nation was made, led him to some profitable reflection upon the law of Nature that produced the result, and this be considered in what he styled the properties of fixed air. He pursued his investigations very earnestly for six years, until his removal to Calne, to join Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. His reports were published in the Philosophical Transactions; and on one of the papers on the different kinds of air he obtained the valuable prize of the gold medal, designated as Copley's Prize. It was soon after this, at Calne, that

HE DISCOVERED OXYOEN.

Sir John Pringle thus described Dr. Priestley's achievements in the line of discovery two years before this most important of all, which has given his name to immortality: "Indeed, as an experimentalist, Dr. Priestley stands unrivaled. The multiplicity of his experiments, their ingenity, their bearings upon the point in question. their general importance, and their indelity, were never equaled, upon the whole, before or since. Nor is it any destraction from their merit with those who are accustomed to experiments, that they hold out no pretensions to that suspicious accuracy which has too often dipended more upon arithmetical calculations than upon actual weight and measure. The many kinds of aeriform failed discovered by Dr. Priestley, the movelty, the nextness, and it is encapitally investigations of their properties, it is foundation he laid for the labors of others, it is simplicity, the novelty, the nextness, and it is cheapness, of his apparatus, and his uncluded industry, have deservedly placed him at the head of Preumatic Chemistry."

In the Copley Medal prize-paper, Priestley nounced the discovery of

This was his oxygen.

This, "says the reviewer of his works, "hithertosecret source of animal life and heat was certainly first exhibited by Dr. Priestley." On this discovery Levoisier laid the frame-work, or rather used this as the key of the theory of Chemistry as it has been demonstrated and worked up into an exact science for the last hundred years, and is still unrolling wonders in the process of the world's creation.

Priestley went to Birmingham to be persecuted and cast out, having his home burnt for his heterodoxy in religious belief, while his country cared not a straw for his great services in revealing the truths of Natural Science. But Lavoisier was served worse than this by the people of his own generation and country. He was an agriator in the French Revolution. He was of great service to his country through his skill in the chemical arts. He gave to the world theoretical Chemistry as new science, and upset the did principle of Phiogiston, which had been the matured Science of the contury before; but his countrymen no more appreciated that good work than the English did Priestley's good service. The fanatical advocates of equal liberty at that time discovered some fancied errors of opinion or practice in the political creed of Lavoisier, but did not burn his house and drive him an exile from their country.

They sixply our off He Revolutionists made him a citizen of their Republic, and offered him a sext in their Assembly as one of the legislators for France. Priestley had the good sense to reject this doubtful kindness. But it rather unitated the hostility against him in his own country. After he left Birmingham, he took the place of Dr. Price, he having died, as preacher to the Liberal Society at Hackney. London. Here he stald two years, till his final immigration to the United States.

At one time he was in sympathy with Burke,

theories such bedevilments as alcohol and gunpowdis; and yet they knew nothing of gas. The discoveracioe in the line which led to cleatareal transmission in alchemy, and that was in the transmission in alchemy, and that was in the transmission of metales; and the object was to make gold in so metale; and the object was to make gold in so metale; and the object was to make gold in so metale; and the object was to make gold in so metale; and the object was to make gold in so metale; and the object was to make gold in so metale; the control of the control of

THE AMERICAN CELEBRATION. NORTHUMBELLAND, Pa., July 31.—This usually quiet town was astir to-day with representatives to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the quiet town was astir to-day with representatives to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Joseph Priestley, whose remains lie here. Among-the most prominent chemists present are Theo. G. Warmley, of Columbus, O.; Charles H. Chandler, of Antioch College, Ohio; R. C. Kedzie and W. R. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, Kansas; C. Gilbert Wheeler, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago; Edward S. Cox, State Geologist and Chemist, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Engene W. Hilgard and S. H. Douglass, of the University of Micharan; and Henry Coppe, late President of the Lehigh University. The Convention assembled in the school-house, which has a large seating capacity, and was well filled.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock.

After music by the band, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Pythere.

Prof. C. H. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, was chosen Chairman.

Col. David Taggart, of Northumberland, dedelivered the address of welcome, which was briefly replied to by the President of the meeting.

A committee was appointed to communicate

delivered the address of welcome, which was briefly replied to by the President of the meeting.

A committee was appointed to communicate with the centantial meeting in Birmingham, Eng.; also, to take part in spirit in the unveiling of the status of the late Joseph Priestly in that city.

Numerons letters of regret were read.
Then followed a sketch of the life and labors of Joseph Priestly, by Prof. Henry H. Croft, of Toronto, Can.

Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, then gave some interesting sketches of the life and read several original letters of the late Dr. Priestly.

The following cable telegram was then read:
To the American Chemists, Assembled at Northumberland, Pro.:

Our marble statue, representing Priestly discovering exygen, will be unveiled to-morrow. It will be presented by the subscribers, through Prof. Hunley, to the town, and accopted by the slayor. We greet you as colleagues in honoring the memory of a great and good man.

(Signed) THE PRIESTLY MEMORIAL COM., The Priestly send greating on this centernal of the birth of chemistry.

This afternoon the grave of Priestly was visited by at least 500 persons, including many ladies.

als for the birth of chemistry.

This afternoon the grave of Priestly was visited by at least 500 persons, including many ladies, who repaired to the cemetery, which is located on the outskirts of the town, where they listened to a beautiful address by Prof. Henry Copper, of Lehigh University.

This evening the hall was filled to listen to Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who, taking as his subject "A Century's Progress in Industrial Chemistry," gave a full review of the effect of chemistry upon the industry of the world for the past hundred years, making it really the science of the nineteenth century.

In doing this the advantages of sods, sulphurics and, chlorise, coal, etc., were shown as marked examples of the benefit reaped from the labors and free-will offerings of chemistry. The meeting adjourned till to-m

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yes-POWERS OF A JUSTICE OF THE PRACE.

Judge Blodgett rendered an opinion yester-Judge Blodgett rendered an opinion yester-day morning in a question arising on exceptions made to a Register's report approving the validi-ty of a chattel mortgage of P. L. Groot on some property of E. Burnett & Son, bankrupts. Groot claimed to be the holder of three chattel mort-gages, one given Dec. 11, 1872, to secure a note for \$1,200 on certain, presented broosetty of Bugages, one given Dec. 11, 1872, to secure a note for \$1,200 on certain personal property of Burnett, Vanderkloot & Co., predecessors of E. Burnett & Co.; another for a like amount given in January, 1873, by E. Burnett, on the same property, and a third also for \$1,200, given the same time as the last preceding. Groot's polition to have these mortgages paid as preferred claims in full was referred to the

on the Co.; another for a like amount divan in January, 1878, by R. Barnet, on the same property, and a third also for \$1,500, given the anne time as the liest preceding. Groot's position to have these mortgages raid as preferred claims in full was referred to the Registers, who gave a favorable report as to their validity. Exceptions were taken to this report, and the question was brought offered to the Judge, who also decided the claims walld liens, and ordered the first to be paid as a first like in full, and the other two next, part pasen.

The principal objection marks to the allowance of the first mortgages was that it was roid, the cannel twas not achieved the first where it was made. It was claimed the others were void became given when the firm was insolvent, and with intent to defraul creditors.

The Judge held the first objection as not well taken, because the warrangee had asken possessition or weed riths, and therefores the attractual to a contract of the same tend. But it was not claim the there was any defect in the mortgage, as claimed. By the old statutes the moregare must be acknowledged sagor residency and the same tend. But it was not clear that there was any defect in the mortgage as claimed. By the old statutes the moregare must be acknowledged sagor residency and the same tend. But it was not clear that there was any defect in the mortgage as claimed. By the old statutes the moregare must be acknowledged sagor residency and the same tend. But it was not defer that there was any defect in the mortgage in question was made, the statute of the more and the same tend. The same tend to the sam

derselling him. An injunction was accordingly asked and granted by Judge Moore under a bond for \$500.

MECHANIC'S LIEN AGAINST THE TRANSYER BAILWAY. Richard Rilev filed a polition against the Chicago Transfer Railway and Clearing-House Company, for a mechanic's lien. Complainant alleges that he is a contractor, and that, as such, he made an agreement with the defendant to grade that section of the Chicago Transfer Railway lying between the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg. Cincinnati & St. Louig Railways, and also such road east of the first-named railway as may be necessary to connect with the railway to South Chicago. The price was to be 19 cents a cubic yard; 15 cents a yard to be paid on monthly estimates, in cash, the remainder in bonds of the Transfet Railway Company at par. Complainant claims he has done the work satisfactorily, but that there is \$2,059.33 due him, which the defondant refuses to pay. For this amount, therefore, he asks a mechanic's lien.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the cetate of Charles L. Rice, filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, against Thomas A. Kirkwood, W. A. Dunkle, and Arthur L. Kirkwood, W. A. Dunkle, and Arthur L. Kirkwood, W. A. Dunkle, and Arthur L. Kirkwood, W. A. Dunkle, and House in the manufacture of railroad supplies, and dealing in them. Each partner put in \$40,000, and the business prospered for some time, when Rice lost \$25,000 in some unfortunate speculation in St. Louis, and, as a result, he was subsequently thrown into bankruptcy. Just before this, however, he sold his interest in the firm—worth \$25,000—to A. L. Kirkwood for the nominal consideration of \$6,000. Jenkins claims this was fraudulent, and seeks to set the sale aside, and subject the property to the claims of Block is structed. The jury awarded her \$340 a year as the value of the income of one-third the premises, and in addition the sum of \$350 is damages.

H. J. Adams filed a bill against Asshel and L. S. Pierce to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,250 on

damages.

H. J. Adams sled a bill against Asahel and L. S. Pierce to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,250 on Lots 55 and 56, Block 55, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

BANKRUPTCY TYEMS.

In the matter of John F. Rang, ten days' time was given the petitioning creditor to comply with the new Bankrupt law.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of A. H. Miller.

Miller.

Erastus Hayes was appointed Assignee of the

estates Hayes was appointed estate of A. C. Brown.

William Boyle began a suit for \$1.500 agains the Bank of Chicago.

C. L. Epps commenced an action in treenass against the Illinois Dry House Company—C. S. Davis, John Mason Looms, J. H. Leddie, J. S. Wheeler, H. A. Barnum, B. R. Hawley, E. W. Thayer and J. M. Corse—laying damages at \$10,000.

Thayer and J. M. Corse—laying damages at \$10,000.

F. M. Bragg and W. M. Benton began a suit for \$2,500 against E. S. Hawley.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Barnes began a suit against Theresa and Charles Kelly, Theodore Worth, and Benjamin Stitz, laying damages at \$2,000.

Fannis Richardson began a suit in trespass against Daniel Webster to recover \$2,000.

The Union Stock-Yards National Bank sued.

F. A. Riddle for \$1,000.

Edward Baggott brought suit to recover \$1,000 of H. H. Haaff.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Martin O.
Walker, the Court ordered that the administrator to collect pay to S. Otis Walker, one of the heira-at-law, \$1,200, and to Edward S. Walker, one of the heira-at-law, \$300 per annum for their main-

the heirs-at-law, \$300 per annum for their main-tenance.

The guardian's report of the sale of real estata belouging to the estate of Magnus Johnson of al., minors, was approved.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Hermann, the Court ordered declimins potestatem to issue to Otto Roeser, Judge of Probate of Saginaw County, Mich., authorizing him to take testi-mony of Edward MoSweeney, George W. Lana. and Emil Anneke, witnesses to will.

In the estate of Alexander Robinson, notice to heirs, final account approved, and executring discharged.

discharged.

JUDOMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Charles Metcalf vs. Samuel J. Walker, \$3,361,36.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—B. F. Murphy ws. Baujamin F. Downing, \$3,800,74.

JUDOME GARY—R. E. Hughes vs. J. E. Lynch, B. W. Phillips, and Jacob Well, \$3,734,13.—Hiram McKenty vs. Kitzabeth D. Valentine, \$495,60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bosten Globe wants Weston to walk against a buzz-saw.

—Fifty dollars more has been subscribed to the Washington Monument, and another stone will soon be placed.

—"In the case of stolen cigars, the Partags is as bad as the thief." The author of this is now resticating at the Middletown Asylum.—Harford Times.

—Should the Vicksburg Republicans elect their ticket, six out of eight of its Aldermen will be negroes. The opposition has all white men on it.

His Reflections-He Tells His Story -Low Birth and Iron Fortune.

Atlantic City-Gen, Grant's Visit, and Why It Was Secured.

How He Was Received and Entertain ed---His Speech.

ean Grove---The Camp-Meeting Asso ciation ... National Union Holiness Convention,

A Gathering of "Perfectionists" "Conferring the Holy Ghost"
---Sabbath-Exercises.

Notes from Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, Etc., Etc.

SARATOGA.

From Our Own Carrespondent.

Sanatoga, July 27, 1874.

cent events having heen unfavorable to th

Becent events having been unfavorable to the pursuit of morality in Letter directions, I went down to John Morrissey's Club-House last night. He was at leisure, and communicative. Said I:

"Mr. Morrissey, have you formed an opinion in the matter of T. Tilton versus his pastor?"

"No, sir, I haven't. I have no desire to read such scaudals. They sadden men and commusuch scandals. They sadden men and commu-nities. They make us bow our beads. Such a tissue of weakness and superstition as that rev-elation seems to be is pitiful. And a great man, too, as I always held Mr. Beecher to be! Such style and stature of American! Well, if we

There was a pause. Mr. Morrissey brough

said:

"Sir, go along the porches of those big hotels, and what do you find most frequently? Novel-reading, or a woman coquetting with a married man. The novel generally dealing in domestic infelicities, and painting up the superiority of the joutside lover to the prejudice of the husband. Half the women kving for a false ideal, and de-legisted the monetary of real life. Why, a large ploring the monotony of real life. Why, a large part of 'em think they must have both a husband and an adviser, instead of advising with the and and of him, as in the old days! espect the pastoral relation, but your pastor is of to be the first led away. He's the first to urrender to a woman's sympathy. I'm ortho-ox, air, in my views of them things. I've played cards, and stood up in the ring, but I never let myself forget my domestic honor and duty. It's the first thing to take care of all the days of your life. Now, them people are all ruined, no matter which started the offense. Nothing in this world will give 'em the sweet sleep they had.

They were a fine los, indeed, some 15 inches and, and all darting and awimming in that percetly transparent spring-water which is liquid the air of Saratoga. There is tonic in the air, and the scalety of this the water, and the society of this place, which never appeared to the advantage it shows this season. Four or or five thousand arrivals a new hotel yet fresh with paint, having oms; two more which hold 1,200 each; hich hold 600 each; and enough besides otch, yet everything full, and everybody com-sining of hard times. What a Vanity Pair! The celebrated gladiator who keeps the Club-ouse, pool-room, and race-track, besides the ief restaurant in the place, is still.

the MYSTERY OF SARATOGA.
the stronger for standing in the social shadows

expected to bring me so near my end that I would lose stomach for a fair contest.

"Unable to get any of them to meet me, I MARNED and went to business. All at once Heenan came from California with a reputation, and they said:
Here is our man to give Morrissey a dogging at least."

and went to business. All at once Heenan came from California with a reputation, and they said:

"I then declined to fight, until I was worried and set upon in and out of print, and finally they whipped my old father and abused my family. Said I to my wife: I can't live this way. I shall have to fight that man." My wife said:

"Yes, you must fight him." I went mite training on my father-tin-law's farm.

"Every effort was made to bring the whole sentiment of the United States up against me, You can't tell how many years and how much pain I have had to bear for that perfectly unjust odrum of seeking to challenge an American as an Irishman. Mr. Heenan tied the American colors to the ropes, and his coat, when he took it off, was actually lined with the American flag. I had to laugh in his face. He broke my nose a second time, and I taink he could strike the most powerful blow of any man I ever saw; but I won the battle and closed them out. I followed him to Eugland to see the fight he nad with Sayers; for by this hase I was angry at years of persecution, and I wanted to see the last man of that old Hyar coteric closed out."

"Then, the still-powerful gladiator related how he came to play cards by profession. "A prize-fighter." he said, "can graduate with no other avocation equal to his start. I have always played cards more or less. My general reputation amongst Americans, I felt, required ms to do something to start my boy, for whose character I live at present in a great degree, and I chased up the seat in Congress, so as to be able to say: 'If your father did begin in the ring he wrote "M. C." after his name.'"

The next movement of Morrissey was in 1861 to establish himself in the Village of Saratoga; and here, he relates, he determined, consistent with his profession, to begin a new local career, direct and peaceable with man. He had the friend-ship of that large class of physical beings who surround Vanderbilt in Wall street. He was encouraged in Saratoga by James Marvin, who was his colleague afterwards in C

FOUNDER OF THE BUNNING TURF

FOUNDER OF THE RUNNING TURY
as we see it to-day, —a business in which, he
says, there are from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 invested in America, whereas in 1864 they could
not start half-a-dozen horses on the Saratogs
Course, —the only course in the country. He derived the most efficient and steadfast support in
this from John Tracey (the son-in-law of Reverdy Johnson), who is President of the Saratogs
Association. Morrissey bought the whole property, using the names of Vanderbilt and others
whose united wealth he says amounted to us. passed without a dissenting voice a repeal of the law of the State of New York making it

passed without a dissenting voice a repeal of the law of the State of New York making it an offense to run a horse. Gov. Fenton signed the bill. The property cost Morrissey about \$100,000 to begin with, and he now owns a few shares less than half. There

HIS FAMILY RESIDES,

apart from Stratoga. His wife is a handsome woman, who attends the balls, but has no social passion; and he never speaks to a gentleman accompanied by ladice. He has been much concerned about his only son, who bears his name, and whom he sought to persuade to take an education and have a profession. The young man is east to have no fondness for study, and to be of his stater's physical inclinations.

The great number of race-tracks and stables of running horses in this country, beginning with Saratoga, extending to Paterson, N. J., and Jerome Park, and finally going on to Baffalo, Mobile, Monmonth Park, and elsewhere, began in this conjecture of Morrissey:

"I saw, at the close of the War, that the racing stock of the South was nearly extinct, owing to the horses having been killed in the cavalry. Said I: 'Them people will return to Saratoga as in former years, and bring their horses, when they can revive and can reimport them. I will anticipate the time and buy a track.' At that time neither Sanford nor Travers, Jerome nor Belmont, Hunter nor McDaniel, owned a horse. In ten years the turf has been brought up to a perfection it never had in this country, and the whole sentiment of the North is in favor of it. It stands equal with the turf in England. It is the national amusement."

AS A BUSINESS-HAN,
Morrissey is decisive, bold, direct. He is turf-man, sporting-man, street-operator, restaura-teur, and politicin, and must work the year round; but it is said by citizens of Saratoga that, with all his venturing, the only money that has adhered to his hands is what he put in Sara-

bet powerful human being a better of heat probably of Freuch derivation,—Breton ps, or Norman. He has been a quarter of tury before the public, and is yet to be nethaps. Low birth and iron fortune are nethaps.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26, 1874. week or two during the summer. It is on the Jersey coast, 60 miles from Philadelphia by rall,—the majority of its patrons being from that city. Almost every day a train of a dozen hours, and return home tired, but feeling im-proved in spirits. The atmosphere is mild and utralizes the rays of the sun, -the thermom eter rarely indicating more than 70 deg., and that at mid-day, the average being in the last

BATHING IS SAFE. In previous years there were many holes a few feet from the water-line, and a str but these have disappeared, and the fears of timid people no longer influence them. As precautionary measures, however, a number of life-lines are attached to buoys anchored some distance out, and a life-boat, manned and ready to help exhausted bathers who have waded b yond their depth, is on the alert during bathing

The town, which is on an island, a narrow in let separating it from the main-land, is quadri-lateral in shape. Four broad avenues, with graveled road-beds, and shalled by trees, run through it north and south, and the east and west streets are about the width of Fifth avenue in Chicage. The principal thoroughfare is
ATLANTIC AVENUE,—
the largest hotels and nearly all the shops front

ing on it, and a street railway in the centre enafew minutes. East, nearer the beach, is Pacific avenue, which is dotted with handsome cottages, many costing as much as \$15,000. The two other avenues and the intersecting streets are faced with smaller dwellings and boarding houses. There are about thirty hotels, large and small, several of which depend wholly upon excursionists for custom. The best, or rather the most expensive, is the United States; but Congress Hall, the Clarendon, and the Surf House, are equally as good. The charges range from \$2 to \$4 a day, and from \$10 to \$30 a week, for a single person,—choice rooms, of course fixing the price. The better caravansaries are plainly but neatly furnished, though all are too far from the sea, varying from a quarter

mile.
Notwithstanding its one or two essential at tractions and peculiar advantages, the place not as popular as the Branch or the Cape; an the season, up to yesterday, HAD NOT BEEN PROFITABLE

the season, up to yesterday,

HAD NOT MERKY PROFITABLE

to hotel-keepers and those who make money of of visitors. The large hotels had not done paying business since the opening week in Juniar at many of them there were more waiters the guests in the dining halls, and the expenses erceeded the returns 50 per cest. The slim at tendance was stributed to the panie, and it consequent lessening of incomes and the nece sity for sconomy. It was due, however, to it fact that 150 cottages, erected since last year had been rented by Philadelphians and Jersemen who, during previous seasons, occurred apartments at the hotels. Consequently, the wealthiest solouncers pay no bills of from 100 to \$250 a week,—having more room, and finding more congenial and home-like conforts, for much less expenditure. In addition to losing the patronage of the nabols, the hotels have lost that of many of the middle class,—both and room being obtainable for half the hotels have lessees paying the rent by taking half-a-dezon

The duliness which pervaded the hotels indi-cated the sinking of large special the dutatess which pervaded the hotels indi-cated the sinking of large sums of money, and the proprietors fully realized that something must be done to attract strangers.—to plant a magnet in the town which would draw thousands. A meeting was held to this end, and a proposi-INVITE PRESIDENT GRANT

was entertained without an objection,—the loca politicians, and the few from abroad, being clam orous for it. The cottagers were requested to take part, and they consented to do so, and a week was devoted to making the arrangements

See Section 19 of the control of the

350 invitations were issued during the three ladies and gentlemen danced during the three hours the ball was in progress. The dresses of the ladies were much admired. The President and Mrs. Grant were present, but merely as and them will

depart on the morning-trains.

Looking at their visit from a business point of view, it is safe to say that more greenbacks were left here in three days than had been gathered in by the hotel-men during the precedure three three

Visitors are after pleasure, and, if they have what the People's party call "Puritanical notions," they left them at home. Many of the stores and all the saloons are wide open, and the member of the hands at the hotels are earning their salaries. Billiards, bowling, and shooting, however, are tabood. Everybody who bathes donned his suif at the hour, 11 o'clock, this morning, and songed himself in the ocean,—women as well as men. The number of surf-bathers is less than 10 former years,—hot salt-water baths, a new feature, proving more beneficial to sickly people.

water baths, a new feature, proving more described in the success of the experiment above referred to was so gratifying to those pecuniarily interested, as well as to those who were not, that it is probable that other plans will be devised in the near future to induce people to come here and contribute their mites to make the season a memorable one; otherwise "the City of the Sea" will be "stale, flat, and unprofitable," and the laughing-stock of its more popular neighbors.

G. P. E.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 27, 1874.

This beautiful s.a-side resort is full of visitors
this season. Its location is 6 miles below Long
Branch, on the Jersey shore. Its arrangements for bathing, boating, fishing, and general com fort and enjoyment, are unsurpassed, perhaps, by any place on the beach. Its only lack is the want of railroad communication; but this lack has a manifold compensation in the perfect security from roughs and burglars that always prevails here. So far as I can learn, no one fee much the need of locking doors, either by day or

The place presents a marked contrast to Lon Branch, which is a city of fine and high-priced hotels, while this is a city of

UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, in which the great mass of the thousands come here live cheaply, in a style of primitiv simplicity,—spending much of the time by day in groves, summer-houses, and the tabernach worship, and on the beautiful lakes. Hourly the country-people come to the doors with blackberries and every kind of vegetable; the fishermen bring fish, and the baker bread. No circumstance fould be more conducive to rest and pleasure There are good hotels here for those who do not wish to take a cottage of their own. Simplicity of dress is designed to be one of the

out in showy dress, except on special occasions no other one cares to do so. Here are Congress men, lawyers, Judges, doctors of divinity, me chants, and millionaires, and their wives and daughters; but they are all generally seen in broad-brimmed hats (the ladies tying the side down), and in whatever suit is most comfortable Your correspondent has a cottage by the sea, where hundreds pass in an hour to the bathing in the surf. Here come, just now, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, a prominent member of the Convention of which I am to speak, and Judge Swift. They have no shoes or coat on, or vest, but enly blue shirt, drawers, and chip hat; and they are going down to bathe. And here now are their wives and Judge S. standards Hard.

And here now are their wives and Judge S.'s daughter, and the wife of Senator Hays, of New Jersey; and they are dressed precisely the same way, and seem to enjoy wading through the ocean of white sand on the way to the beach. It looked a little odd, or ratuer I may say it felt a little awkward at first, to one accustomed to the manuers and dress that prevail in Chicago. But not so now. I found it best to submit gracefully and fall into line.

THE OCEAN-shove CAMP-MERSING ASSOCIATION OWNS and controls the property, enacts the laws, and keeps up a police-force. The Association is composed of a company of Methodist ministers who hold the doctrines of perfection, and this organization is for the promotion of these docwho hold the doctrines of perfection, and this organization is for the promotion of these doctrines. They claim to be the advance Methodiets, while their brethren look upon them as somewhat fanatidal. This Camp-Meeting Association, therefore, is something of a black sheep in the denomination, and draws only a certain class. But this class is by no means insignificant, and it embraces much of the wealth and activity, and many of the leading lights, of the Church.

Church.

The officers of the Association are: The Bev.
P. H. Stokes, of Camden, N. J., President; the
Rev. A. E. Ballard, of Long Branch, N. J., VicePresident: George W. Evans, Esq., of PhiladelRev. D. H. Brown, Esq., of Brook-

condemnation of this heresy, on Saturday night, Dr. Levey, of Philadelphia, preached from James, 2d chapter, on "The Friendship of God." The audience was very large, but the sermon was rather spiritless, and, in short, is was a total failure for the occasion.

was a delightful day, clear and caim, and songs of praise were heard through this beautiful pine-grove almost every minute all day. The gate is closed on Saturday night, and no teams enter on the Sabbath. Boating, bathing, etc.,

and rest.

A meeting of the Saints was announced by Dr. Ward for 5:30 a. m., and a love-feast in the Tabernacle at 8. The latter was largely attended. It was a love-feast of the sanctified ones. Scores took part, each telling something of the way in which they "Came into this Rest," or under what circumstances they "Found the Blessing." The larger part of the speakers were ladies, and they were eager to relate something of interest to themselves, and generally to others. In many instances, the leader had to call upon them to desist. Some of the ladies

Chost, 'do not grieve the Spirit of God."

At 10 the people assembled under the large arbor, for the open-air meeting. The Bev. John S. Inskip, of Sea Cliff, near Bowton, President of the National Camp-Meeting Association, and a star-preached of this persuation, pracched the great sermon of the Convention, declaring it a work of infidelity to say that Sanctification is a gradual work. It is as instantaneous and as marked as conversion. Some of his utterances were strongly Calvinistic, but his sermon was generally received with acclaimations of delight.

Meetings of the greatest interest were held at several houses in the afternoon, at different

several bouses in the aftermoon, at different points, mostly for those seeking to attain to this nigh experience, and led by prominent ladies, as Miss Sarah Smiley, Mrs. Tuttle, and others. During these meetings, many came into this state of Rest in Christ. But

state of Rest in Christ. But
THE BEACH SERTING
was the great affair of the day. It was held at
6:30 p. m., according to the long-time custom of
the piace on Sabbath evening. Long before the
time the people began to gather, until the congreation swelled to over 3,000. They filled the
great summer-bouse at the foot of the Ocean
Pathway, looking high over the ocean, and 2,600,
perhaps, sat on the white sand below it, while
others rested in their camp-chairs. It was a
strange and exceedingly-impressive sight. The
ocean's roar was loud and unceasing: wave
after wave broke upon the shore constantly. The
sun was setting in a clear, meliow light. Soon the
songs began: "I Love to Teil the Story,"
"Precious Name," "Coronation," "I Am Com-"I Love to Tell the Story, congs began: "I Love to Tell the Story, "Precious Name," "Coronation," "I Am Coming, Lord," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," etc. The singing was from 2,000 voices, loud, clear, and in good style. The Rev. W. Sturgis, of Boston, draw a beautiful lesson from a similar meeting on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, 1,800 years ago. Others wall amon the lessons of the great ess, its dwalf amon the lessons of the great ess, its dwelt upon the lessions of the great esa, its waves, &c. Miss Carrie McDouald, of Brooklyn, said it was the bappest day of her life. Uhrist had revealed His love to her to-day more than ever before. She now knew what perfect con-secration is. She is a fine speaker, with clear sand handkerchiefs. At another time in the ser-rice, a vast school of blue mackerel came along shore, and begun to jump and frisk in the water This drew half the congregation to the waves but they were soon recalled by a song. The memory of this beach-meeting will long live with nany participants.
THE BOUTE TO OCEAN GROVE

many participants.

THE HOUTE TO OCEAN GROVE

may be a matter of interest to many of your readers, as people are being drawn there from almost every State in the Union. From Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c., the Pennsylvann Road sells excursion-tickets by several different routes. The traveler is surprised to find the extensive arrangements of this Company for accommodating excursionists. Once in reach of any of their lines, which seem to extend everywhere, excursion-tickets are offered you by any route desired. The Company furnish tourists, on application, with a beautifully prepared Guide Book, marking out over 890 routes to different watering places. Their tickets allow you to stop over and go or return at your pleasure. At Philadelphia, leave the Camden Depot on the Pennsylvania Roed, going via Jamesburg, then over the Freehold Road to Squao. Here Stiles' stages meet every train, to

EGYPT.

Drought and Crops-Dall Plate of Business-Results of the Assault up-on Capital-Health-The Beecher Scandal-Political Matters-The Nas-

Camo, Ill., July 28, 1874. No rain of consequence has fatlen in this city bout eight weeks, and the result is A LACK OF WATER.

where there was an abundance in the apring Cisterns, on which this city is mainly dependen for water, are nearly dry, and water-hadling ha Cairo, though quite enterprising in some respects, has no water-works, although it appears that a system might be established at compara-tively little cost, especially when it is certain

table and flower-gardens in our city, it is some consolation to know that our neighboring secfreshing rains, so that crops promise well throughout this region. In ome of the rivercounties, the chinch-bug is committing seriou ravages, but it is not thought that much damage

Business all around and about here is

Egypt is not going forward at a lively pace deed, there is not much forward about it; it is a sort of a betwixity and betweently decidedly discouraging. A two years struggle on the part of the General Assembly with railroads, or so-called monopolies, and the discussion of monopolies, has tended very much to retard the progress of public improvements. Men who have capital which they could invest profitably in railways and manufactures have become disgusted with the cry raised at every etep toward a community of capital and interest in enterprises of this character. The people are being guiled with the belief that every organization and every company of men who unite capital are endeavoring to cheat, defrand, and awindle the laborer out of what is his own; that men who represent capital are constantly conspiring against all others for their own ends, regardless of consequences. In this fast age, it seems impossible to discuss any question with care or moderation. Men grow wild over absurdities, and the first thing they know they are drifting into a sort of Communism that does not recognize the laws of mine and thine." deed, there is not much forward about it; it is a

mine and thine."

Now, it is a fact that Southern Illinois owen more to its railroads for its prosperity than to auything else; and it is a fact without demial that the railroads, until recently, have had things pretty much after their own way; but it is remarkable that the men who complain the

most are those who

HAVE THE LEAST CAUSE
for it. Without the Illinois Central Railroad
the whole of Southern Illinois, from Centrals
south, would have continued to this day little
better than a howling wilderness. There was
no enterprise, little education, and less religion,
twenty years ago, there. The country was undeveloped; its resources were not known. Real
estais went begging, and it was truly in a state
of flarkness in every respect.

But a change came; and the lands that ware
once of no value are now most valuable. Where
the little clearing showed a patch, great farms
are to be seen; where no manufactories were
known, now the shrill whistle of the steamengine shows what civilization is doing; where
the log schoolhouse and church once stood,
now a dozen elegant structures, dedicated to
learning and religion, are to be seen; where a
few stunted applie-trees once stood, magnificent
orchards arise and vineyards bless the laborar
with abundant vield.

Is there to be a continued war.

Is there to be a continual war between the agencies that have indirectly made the desart to blossom, and the active hand that has followed in the wake of greap public improvements? I hope not, and have only referred to it as an example and an illustration of what prevents this section, and many others, from making progress to a higher and a better plane of social and political power.

By the way, while every one else seems to have

seandal.

By the way, while every one else seems to have a word about this flishy uses, your correspondent desires to enter his protest against so much prospective weeping, waiting, and ranshing over the control of t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, FRANCOTT, July 8, 1874.

[General Orders, No. 18.]

It is with a feeling of more than passing regret that the Department Commander, in obedience to the order transferring it to another field of duty, parts with the Twenty-third Infantry.

Committed.

From the Baltimore American.

About nine months ago a very decent looking colored man named Hered Armstrong was sent to the Pennientiary from Somerset County under a sentence of six years' imprisonment for arson. He had been a preacher, and his enxiety that his ministerial license should be properly cared for, as well as his declarations that he was entirely innocent, and that God would not suffer him to remain long in prison when he was so, made strong impression on the prison efficials. Armstrong was quiet, orderly, and well behaved, and

less it was shown that a crime had bee mitted, it is difficult to middlessand. Afm as convicted on the testimo

MURAT HALSTEAD IN ENGLAND What He Says About Paul De and the Royal Family.

The first surprise ashore was the size of the strawberries. It may be disloyal to any a, but they beat the American barries, both is dissipated in the strawberries and flavor. Perhaps if may extend to the strawberries beat the strawberries and flavor.

And unbelief in what he could not find.

It chanced, one day, he wandered through a Dark and formidding, like his own ill-mood, When suddenly, between the imaged boughs. He saw a heary temple, ages old, Where earth's first children went to pay their Thick fry clung, in many a sombre fold, Around its columns, and its alient door, Through which the winds had passed for central Ben Sach trod its desurp, uncehoing floor, And, fearing wisard-work, wastil at ease; But, looking round, a little door he spied, Standing half-open, at the far thar side, And just above the door these words were wall Here full no lears, here all ears bles; Ether to Hospiness, and read.

With joy he wept, though scarce believing it. O blessed hour, he cried, that ands my pind ye weary, wandaring years, not spent in want fle pushed the door; it opened with all case. And peering in, and seeing by degrees.

And there, in perfect peace, Ben Sadi sleep.

—S. S. Conant on Harper's Hagazine for Augustine for Augustine

The temple still its secret keeps.

The temple still its secret ke

THE CORNER

They Were Brought to a Conclusion Yeste

The Oats Busin

THE COEN "CORNE mer op corn which has ing for several days came e and its in pedial advances
are been duly chronicled in a
clumns from day to day, and ne
to tell the story of the rush
to attended its ending.

street, near LaSade

"Jack" is a young-old man but his mustache and eyes usdained the use of a coat,

on being interrogated, said that the parties was all "a tempest in a There was no need of such a row. The would prove very light, and there would failura. He professed profound ignor the "Ring" and the movements thereof

THE OATS-CORNER, THE OATS-CORNER.

The cain-comer was a good deal like born baby—very interesting indeed to repta but sublimely and mystariously units the world at large. It was are my troublesome thing, even its progenitors a risks of constant apprehension that break cause a row, and be disagreeable by. It was ushared into the world accountily accepted principles, was small of be of no great interest, but large enough amoring. We call it a "corner," not be

amoring. We call it a "corner," not be made a corner, but because I's parent, and some successful corner of the co

EAD IN ENGLAND. by July 13) of the Cha was the size of the lisloyal to say so, but erries, both in dragan-it may extenuate the

said, that Derighest type, suc ston. I should have nofair Princess was dressed,
he Crown Princess of Enme in view, with the tall,
close-clipped hair and,
n Prince, her husband,
the distinguished couples
The Prince and Princess
shade festive. They
recious, with perhaps,
the of the gitter of
iry tale. The other
ing business. A more
appreciating couple than
and Empress of Germany

y a weary year,
rsh of Happiness.
Pride and Show and Paric
vel gaunt Distress.
vel and the throne,
In what distant some
The bitter pain
Ben Sait's mind,
oper and disdain,
ould not find. wandered through a wood, his own ill-mood, the iangled boughs, gos old, as sombre fold, its silent door, a sombre fold, its silent door, a had passed for centuries ingehoing foor, k, was ill at ease; le door he spiled, a farther side, hease words were will; ere all eare bleet; and rest. scarce believing it, d, "that ends my pain; m, not spant in wall!" pened with all case, as by degrees,

I'S QUEST.

City (No.) Enterprise,
Dowell, while engaged in
ma lot at the north end of
off a large bowlder which
found it to be filled with
t be gold. Not being quite
r of the metal, he knocked
min-law, W. T. Warren,
maker and an old Calimaker and an old Calicomment Mr. Warren and
the old gentleman that
gold, and that the rock
ever seen in the country
es, and one now before in,
in weight—is linerally
be gold. Mr. Dowell took
to break up his bowlder.

THE CORNERS. Were Brought to a Successful Conclusion Yesterday,

Joy of the Operators and Grief of the Sufferers.

and Mr. Sturges Has to Say for Himself.

The Oats Business.

THE CORN "CORNER." The corner on corn which has been sweetly promising for several days came to a natural of yeterday, with the close of the month. Its been duly chronicled in the commercial the duly chronicled in the commercial the total the story of the rush and excitement nded its ending. KENT'S BUILDING,

street, near LaSatle, yesterday after must have been struck by the frantic of men and boys, in shirtus ad with dripping brows, who ap stairs to the office of E. M. were to be closed at 3 o'clock, and such e infortunate enough to be late were ex-to make good their "margina." This of why the corridors, stairways, door-dewalks, and every available space the office referred to, were crowded with whose countenances betrayed any-

SQUAD AFTER SQUAD

being the hour for caseng,

squad appears squad

hei pouring into the building, surging around

furge counter and clamoring for "actileman before the fated hour should strike.

Its of the "bitten" managed to be on time,
in a susual in all such cases,

AN UNIONIUNATE FIW

to left, reaching the door just as the bolts

sense house and the key burned. These

sense madly around outside, waved their pa
sense in ally around outside, waved their pa
sense who home and the key burned. These

sense in all sorte of vengeance on the door
less through the glass lights, and refused to

less through the glass lights, and refused to

sense, whose faces are usually calm as

is vaters of Crystal Lake, appeared flushed

at furned, as if a disastrous panic had befallen

is city, and neople, outside of the great

"ling, thought that they could already hear

the crashing weight of unpaid "margins."

Ferens, however, smid this crasy anxiety, ap
pared one of the chief actors in the new comserons, however, amid this crazy anxiety, ap-sered one of the chief actors in the new com-ared one of the chief actors in the new com-

mend dram—the redoubtable

"Jack" is young-old man. His hair is gray, in his mustache and eyes are juvenile. He mained the use of a cost, but wore a finner far, pants, and vest of asure bue, and on his issue are shoes, that, from their general appearance might have been lent him by some benevalus beothists. Yet thus was the here of the occasion. A TRIBUNE reporter opproached the great man on the "Open porter than the was "the observed of all observed frightfully "cute" and quietly triumbant. He was "the observed of all observed was all open porter to "Jack" his opposition. The surges, new porter to "Jack".

gges,

How do for FEEL

seiness of to-day?

urges—Oh, first-rate; everything has

market; bought more corn at 80 than at the corn undelivered is all July.

nery? Aurges Have already loaded 800 cars for at eastward, and will load 500 more to-

A COLLAPSE b. Starges—Oh, I guess not, There's a

a Singes About 100,000, but as he's a bro-bill enespe the penalty. He was not selling as direct. I wasn't in that business. It

Len.

Liturges—Dow can things by himself. He as do that kind of thing.

Lander—What are your views relating to the true protess of the cons Makket?

Liturges—Corn will be higher at the end of institute it is now. These fellows have got an old their August corn, and have nothing at by wad.

should what a M. MITCHELL, a being hisrograted, said that the panie ever he should said that the panie ever he should said that the panie ever he should be not seen and pare very light, and there would be no than he professed profound ignorance of the should be not the should be no

THE OATS CORNER. witcomer was a good deal like a new-lab-very interesting indeed to its pa-latentimely and mysteriously unimport the world at large. It was an unwieldly, trainesses thing, arem its progenitors being in the december of the world according to a seek and the disagreeable generally accepted principles, was small enough to be passintenest, but large enough to be made great intenest, but large enough to be the great intenest, but large enough to be made great intenest, but large enough to be made great intenest, but large enough to be seen when the course its score, but because its manner. "The same store of modern times he is sorts uttered by Mr. Adams to a remainder of the score without the first sorts uttered by Mr. Adams to a remainder of the score with the score wit

"LOOK OUT FOR AUGUST."

A vague threat of no earthly interest
pertor individually, but merely intended
and a large, and especially those who
to tettle this month.

In a legal
lated by forcing the price of Ne. 2
to to a high figure in New
enabling the manipulator to plead
and large and the manipulator to plead
and large smetments. It was maneuvred
a Adams, and
THE AMOUNT INVOLVED

100,000 bushels, which, bought at 38
and settled all the way from 50 to
turn about 60 cents, left the parents
of about 20 cents a bushel. Some
initials were still outstanding after 3
returnly, which may cocasion discomin shorts interested in them. Altobout \$40,000 were realized by Mr.
and no wonder he thinks it the most
all corner yet.

Co. continued it, and sold at 53; Adams kept along, and cornered the market. Oats are vary scarce in New York, and that accounts for the

scarce in New York, and that accounts for the immense price.

The success of this corner, and the figure to which the price of oats was forced by Mr. Adams, is in marked contrast with P. R. Chandler's attempt three years ago. He failed ignominiously at 41 cents. Adams made a success at 85%, though settlements were made at a lower figure, of course.

Altogether, including others who were interested in this deal, but gave out before the climax was reached, not less than 875,000 was cleared by the operation. The value of the new law was painfully illustrated in it.

ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

Man Appointed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 81.—The Board of Peniten

Joiner, Ill., July 81.—The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners to-day degoeed J. W. Wham from the Wardenship of the Penitentiary. When the fact became public considerable excitement was discernable among business men on the streets. It has long been known in this city that such a move was contemplated on the part of the Commissioners, the reasons for which are not known. Maj. Robert W. Mc-Cloughry, of Monmouth, Warren County, is the new appointee.

The Great Overland Sunday Mail-Train Will leave Chicago Sunday, Aug. 2, at 10:15 a. m., vis Chicago, Book Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on the main line, connecting at Omaha with Monday morning express for Denver and San Francisco. San Francisco.

Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern or Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this

The Best Starch.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Use it once and you will use no other.

Mitwaynus, June 18, 1872.—After using Duryeas' starch in my hotel-laundry for ten months. I can recommend it as being the whitest, strongest, and most glossy starch I can purchase. Lawsne Boxwall.

Proprietor Newhall House.

Home-Made Carriages,
As will be seen by advertisement, Messrs. Hall &
Bartlett, the great carriage manufacturing house of
the West, whose Chicago repository is Nos. 209 and 205
Wabash avanua, offer the largest assortment of homemade carriages in Chicago, embracing landaus, rockaways, park phestons, etc. Their prices defy competition in first-class work.

Pianos and Organs to Rent. A splendid assortment of surperior instruments to rent at from \$4 to \$12 per month, and money paid as rent defincted if purchased. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

The Philosophy of Dental Decay.

When the thin sheath of enamel in which the subminare of a tooth is inclosed is worn through, decomposition begins. By using Soxodont the enamel is
strengthened, and the inner bone protected from dis-

Good News
For passengers to Omaha and west of Omaha, On and
after Aug. 1, "Chicago's Favorite Route," Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy Raifroad, "Burlington Route,"
will check baggage to Omaha, thereby avoiding rechecking at Council Bluffs as heretofore. Chickering Upright Pianos.

varranted durable; occupy very small space. Read's femple of Music, 92 Van Buren street,

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pereign Markets-IJVERPOOL, July 31.—Wheat easier; ib, 11s 9d@12s 3d; white, 11s 3d@11s 8d;

LIVERPOOL. July 31.—Wheat casier; California club, 11s 9d@12s 3d; white, 11s 3d@12s 3d; spring, 3d 5d@12s 4d; cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 4d@45s 6d. Corn casier, at 32s 6d; fair average mixed dan for prompt shipment by sail, 31s@31s 6d; American mixed off coast, 32s@31s 6d; fair average mixed off coast very flat; chrose on passage neglected. English country markets very suil; French steady. Weather in England settled.

11 a. m.—Unchanged, Flour, 28s@26s 6d; winter, 12s 3d@11s; spring, 9s 8d@10s 4d; white, 11s 3d@41s 4d; club, 11s 3d@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 9d. Fork, 70s. Lavenroot, July 31.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 3id d; middling Ocieans, 83, d. Sales, 12,000 bales, Namerican, 7d.00 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales, Sales for the week, 71,000 bales; speculation, 7d,00 bales, Sales for the week, 7d,000 bales; speculation, 9d,000 bales, 7d, 2000 bales; American, 45,000. Receipts for the week, 20,000 bales, Stock 2d,03t, 4d7,000 bales; American, 55,000 bales, American, 500 bales,

and firm.

Breadstuffs quiet; average California white wheat,
11s 1d@11s 4d; club do, 11s 6d@12s 3d; red Western apring, 9s 4d(d10s 2d. Hausipis—Wheat, past three days, 31,000 qrs. Corn, 34s. Lard, 56s. Chees, 62s. Bacon—Long clear middles, 47s 6d; short clear mid-

dies, 49s.
Tallow, 38e 9d.
Lonson, July 31.—Rate for money at the Stock
Lonson, July 31.—Rate for money at the Stock
Exchange, on Government securities, 9 per cent; rate
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundr of discount in open market for three-months bills.
2% per cent, which is % below the Hank wate. Amount of buillion gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day, 284,600. Consols, 92% 20% for money and

Comput. United States Securities—5.20s of 95, 109; 77s, 1095; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 1044; New York Central, 92; Eric. 3946304; preferred, 47, Reined petroleum, 94d. Linseed off, 27s 646

The Philadelphia Wool Market.

Parametrill, July 31.—Wool farm, good demand, and scarce; Ohio Pennsylvania, and West Virginia X. and above, 894,6845; X. 508,585; medium, 516,539,50; coarse, 455; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 154,6505; medium, 60,651c; coarse, 456; combing washed, 600,620c; combing unwashed, 400; Canada combing, 50,6545; fine unwashed, 35,635c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35,635c; tub washed, 80,635c; tub washed, for sear the area areas

The New York Dry-Goods Market. The New York Dry-Goods Market.

New Yoas, July 31.—There was an active package movement in cotton fannels, cheviot shirtings, wool flannels, blankets, and side-band prints. Cotton goods fairly active and firm; Hamilton stant brown cotton fannels advanced to 14%. Dress goods in improved request, Fanny cassimeres, worsted contings, and repellents more active. Foreign goods remain units.

Pressumo, July 81.—Grude steady at 90g. Balined dull at 11 %c.

THE OATS-CORNER.

decrease was a good deal like a newdecrease which all and mysteriously unisports
werk at large. It was an unwiseldly,
smesting, seem its progenitors being in
decreased and be disagreeable generalsubstant apprehension that it wentle
smes row, and be disagreeable generalsubstant apprehension that it wentle
smes row, and be disagreeable generalsubstant apprehension that it wentle
smes row, and be disagreeable generalsubstant into the world according to
seemed principles, was small enough to
spen interest, but large cough to be
\$ We call it a "corner," not begange it
small interest of the first interest he
shawing of course William Young's
spen.

I GRORGE Y. ADAMS.

I' A THE Y. ADAMS.

I' A THE Y. ADAMS.

I' A GRORGE Y. ADAMS.

I' A THE Y.

MENTA-Flour, 100 bels; wheat, 12,000 bu. MENTA-Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu. MINCENNATI. COMATE, O. July 31, Cornon Steady

READETURE Flow dull and drooping. What and declined; red, \$1,0004.05; white, \$1,1561.2 and drooping; mixed, \$50,670. Outs steady, 50,650; old, 55,650. Bye dull and neminals 85@86.
One—Unchanged.
Boss-Dull and declined, at 10@11c.
Borren—Quiet and unchanged.
Pacymons—Fair and fru. Pork, demand light;
holders firm at \$24.00. Lard scarce and firm; summer, 13%@12%c; kettle, 14%@14%c. Buff mests,
demand good at full prices; shoulders at 8c; clear title
sold early at 10%c; closed at 10%c; clear at 10%@11c.
Boom scarce and firm; shoulders at 8%c; clear tib.

sold early at 10%c; closed at 10%c; close 18%c; close rib, lb.com scarce and firm; shoulders at 8%c; close rib, lb.com scarce and firm; shoulders at 8%c; close rib, lb.com scarce and scarce lb.com scarce state.

Milwaukes, Pommand good at full prices, at 9%c.
Milwaukes, Wis., July SL—Beraderures—Flour quiet and unchanged. Whint weak; No. 1 Milwaukes, \$1.15%; No. 2 do. \$1.09%; seller August, \$1.08%; September, \$1.08%; Oats dull and a shade casiar; No. 2 dec. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 dec. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 dec. Spring, seller September, \$1.0%; No. 1, \$1.06%; lb.com lb.com scarce lower; No. 2 mixed, 60%c. Bye fair and firm; No. 1, \$1.06%; lb.com lb.com scarce state. no Core, 6,000 bin ; flour, 500 bits; wheat,

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore. July 31.—Buraderures—Flour steely and unchanged. Wheat—Western duil; red Western, 39.2061.97. Corn quist; Western mired, 78c. Cuts active and firm; Western mired, 78c. Cuts active and firm; Western mired, 60c; while, 80c. Bye duil and nominal, at 806.85c.

Phovestors—Strong, Mess port, 225.50623.00. Bulk meats—nothing effering. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 50c; clear-rib sides, 12c. Sugar-dured hams, 176.875c. Lard firm and scarce, at 1968.75c.

White and the strong sides and firm, st 246.25c. Becapts ign-bull and nominal.

Perroctysts—Crude unchanged.

White x=61.68(a).04.

OSWEGO. BALTIMORE

Owweoo, N. T., July 31.—Grark—Wheat quiet and upchanged; No. 1 Milwankee club, \$3.39; extens white Michigan, \$1.60. Corn quiet, at 74@75c. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVIELE, July 31.—Corrow-Quiet and changed.

BREAD FOR PROOF, wheat core, ests, and resum changed. Corn, 78683c. Oats 65c. Hye, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Fork active and higher at 221,50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 84c; clear 113/c. Sugar-curved hams, 1846, 16c. Bulk means in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 84c; clear rib, 104c; clear, 114c, Lard, 15c. 184c.

ders, 8%c; clear rib, 10%c; clear, 11%c. Lard, 16%c. Whisher—75c. ...

BUFFALO.

ST. LOUIS.

BUFFALO.

BUF

St. Louis, July 31.—Corron—Quiet and

Singsol.

BENEADSTUPPS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—
Offerings harge and prices easy; sample lots No. 3. nod
fail, \$1,050.1.0; No. 2 red, \$1.126.1.15; inspected No.
3 firm at \$1.0561.10; No. 2 red, \$1.261.15; inspected No.
3 firm at \$1.0561.11. Corn easy and slow; No. 2, 606
60%, elevators; 60%, August; 67c, last half. Oats
higher; No. 2, 48650c, elevators; 30%, 6500 September. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.
Whenex Firm at 956.

ber. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

Winax = Firm as 99;
Provisions—Pork firm at \$24.00 cash; \$15.75 seller till 15th of January. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders, 80; clear rib 10%; clear, 10%, su country; shoulders, 8%; clear rib, 11c; clear, 11%; c here. Bacon active, strong, and in good demand; shoulders, 9%; c buyer first and last half of August; shoulders, 9%; c hast half do; clear, 12%; 21%; c buyer August; 12%; c September. Lard higher; redned, 13c cash.

RECKIPTS—Whest, 74,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

BILMPRING—Whest, 10,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, 10; belieg; shipments, 158 halve; stork, 8,007

barec and advanced; tlarce, 14%c; keg, 15c.
SUGAR-No sales,
MOLASER-No sales,
MOLASER-No sales,
MOLASER-No sales,
MOLASER-No sales,
MOLASER-No sales,
COTFRE-Ordinary to prime, 19 to 623 to c.
Coan MAL-Stronger at \$4.35.
The 196c Current gives the following table of the

stacks on hand at the close of business to-day; Flour, 40,408 bris. Sugar, 3,533 hhds. Molasses, 357 bris. Corn meal, 4,600 bris. Perk, 7,179 bris. Lard, 589 to; 1,800 kegs. Bacon, 907 casks, Hama, 942 tos. Dry mat shoulders, 257 casks.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, July 31. Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Simp Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Simr Chicago, Manifowoc, sundries.
Simr Mukegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lawrenge, Ogdanaburg, sundries.
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, umber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Gity of Eric, Minkagon, jumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Proc Charles Reitz, Manistae, lumber. Barge City of Erie, Muskagon, number.
Barge Many Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Prop J. M. Forrest, Gesen Bay, lumber.
Prop J. M. Forrest, Gesen Bay, lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskagon, lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskagon, lumber.
Schr Mnu Crossthwaite, Buffalo, water lime.
Bark Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Ahnapee, wood,
Schw Mannie Mueller, Ahnapee, wood,
Schw Mary McVea, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr J. O. Jenkins, Onwego, coal.
Schr J. O. Jenkins, Onwego, coal.
Schw E. M. Stanton, Horn's Pier, hark.
Schw A. Rust, Muskagon, lumber.
Schw Tailor, Charlotte, coal.
CLEARED.
Prop Lake Erie. Montrast, 15,500 bu corn, and

CLEARED.

Prop Lake Erie. Montreal, 15,560 bu corn, and sundriea.

Prop Colin Campbell, Burfalo, 23,660 bu corn.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 34,100 bu corn, 5 bris pork.

Prop Vandertuit, Buffalo, 44,116 bu corn, 500 bris layd.

Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 20 bris lime, 1 ton feed.

Prop Qity of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu corn,

25 bris pork, and sundries.

Sahr Mary Moves, Jacksonport, 200 bu cats.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Missouri, Duluth and intermediate ports, 300 bris pork ports, 300 bris pork, 300 bris meal, and sundries.

Star Markagen, Muskegon, 26 bu corn, 60 sacks malt, 5 bris pork, and sundries.

Prop Chun, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 134 bris flour, 868 belos green hides. Prop China, Buffalo, 33,000 bu cora, 13a bris nour, see bates green hides.

Prop China, Eric, 400 bris flour, 200 bags timothyseed.

Prop China, Mackinas, 20 bu cats,

Twenty vessels cleared light.

Twenty vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights
were very active, at 25c for corn to Buffalo, and 6c for cowere, with \$1.00 per 1.00c bu off. Charters: To Buffalo—Schra E, Winslow, E, Gerning, Niagara, Lucerne, Onconta, Van Valkenburg, Camden, Helvetis, J. G. Harrjson, L. G. Woodruff, barge Kershaw, prope Cuba, Roanoke, Montana, Inter-Decan, and Argonaut, corn at 25c, with \$1.00 per 1,000 bu rebate; prop not named, wheat at 3c; props Ousida and Vanderbili (rechartered), corn through; rus Sarnia, props BF, Wade, and Montgomery, corn through. To Ouwego—Schra Montmorenci, Montanin, Jas. Wade, Hoboken, G, B. Slean, Beaton, M. J. Cummings, and Chayton Belle, Brouklyn, corn at 5c. To Fors. Ouberna—Schr Neil, corn at 3c. Total, 30; capacity, 16,000 bu wheat and 1,025,000 bu. In the afternoon, the schr St. Peter was taken for corn to Port Colburns at 3c, Capacity, 25,000 bu. sola, tha rigility and

bu.

Tilinois & Michigan Canal.

Barbowfort. H., July 31-1:39 D. m.—AMRIVED—
Gold Red, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Chicage Bale, Ution,
6,100 bu corn; B. E. Goodell, Buffalo Bock, 5,400 bu
corn; Gol. Taylor, Loskport, 5,400 bu corn. A. Woods
con, Minoska, 6,000 bu corn.; D. T. Wright, Morris,
618 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6,300 bu corn;
CLearen—Lagrous, LaSalle, 73,390 ft lumber,
44,759
lath; Contest, Joliet, 88,859 ft lumber.

Venuels Passed Port Haron.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Pour Huron, July 81.—Afternoon.—Down—Prog.

Minaral Rock and tow, Potomac, Waverly, Shickiuna;

ur.—Props Manistee, Ontario, Prindiville; sehrs Ori,
phan Boy, David Stuari, U. S. Grant; bark Gen, Frant

Biegel.

West. Section 1. phan Boy, Devis State; weather fine,
Siegel.
WixD.—Southwest; weather fine,
Pour Hudon, Mich, July 31.—Down.—Props Idaho
Annie I., Graigt schrs G, H. Warrington, Eagle Wing
Jas. F. Joy; brigs Lucy J. Clark, and J. Magill,
Ur.—Props India, Caristeo, Montana.

Miscellaneous.

CHOLOGO.

There was but one lumber-laden vessel at the doc last evening.

The bon J. Bean, Jr., of which Capt. David Dall, of this city, is the owner, has been completely stripped and will go into winter quarters. Others will soon follow her example. soon follow her example.

Three II-inch rotary pumps were put on board the stranded steamer Merchant yesterday. These, with the five steam-pumps previously on board, succeeded in raising the unfortunate vessel yesterday afternoon. After a jacket had been piaced over the damaged part, she was towed to Milwaukes. Her eargo is a total loss encept 400 bris of flour, which were saved in a damaged condition. The extent of the damage to the hull could not be ascertained.

shels of grain were engaged, yesterday, by the corn The tug J. A. Crawford is to be provided with a seaso fire-pump. Messes. Cress., Adams & Co., of this city, do the work.

The schr John Miner arrived at this port Thursday night, minus her fore-gast topsall.

The schr Fred A. Moore has been repaired at Milweutee, at a cost of \$8,660.

Heavy weather has compelled the Coast Wrecking Company to abanden work on the sunker schr 3. V. B. Watson.

Company to abandon were at the Watson.

—While coming into dock at Detroit, Wednesday, the prop Mohawk struck the tng Favorite, nightly damaging her upper works; and, while going away from the dock, got foul of the sehr J. S. Minor, which was sali-

think, it will be in the present instance.— Escalage Visconicin.
— The selp: William Hunter, from Sandusky, O.,
laden with 8,000 hushels of corn, shipped from Toledo,
sank in 18 feet of water at the Dunkirk Elevator yesterday. She was built at Sodna Point, in 1868, was 124
tons burden, and was ewned by Derill Brothers.
— The passenger sime Munic just finished at Ward's
Yards, New Jernaslem, completed her outfit at Toledo,
and left on her first trial-trip to Detroit, whence she
will return, and take her furniture, and then go to her
line on Lake Michigan. She will ply between Mackinaw and Petowsky, is connection with the Grand
Rapids & Indiana Raifroad, Her dimensions are:
Keel, 137 feet; beam, 24 feet 5 inches; hold, 28 feet.
She has accommodations for saventy-free first-class
passengers and eight second. Her handsome cabins of
black wainut cost \$50,000. She will make 16 miles per
hour.

TO RENT---HOUSES: TO RENT. 8-ROOM COTTAGE IN GOOD REPAIR, and bars for four horses, with use racoms above, 1948 west Mailson et. Price, 225 per month. Inquire 283 West Mailson et. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 200 WA-TO REST. 122 PRAIRIE AND 144 INDIANA-AVS.,
I all modern improvements. G. L. ROODLESS. Room
4, 97 Clark-st. 4, 97 Clark-st.

(TO RENT_FURNISHED HOUSE OF 1 ROOMS,
Rorth Side, first-class neighborhood, 5 minutes walk
from Starp-st. bridge. Address X 54. Tribune effice.

Thouse of sight rooms, hot and cold water, gas and all
modern improvements: rest low to a good fenant. Apply
57. S. PITCH & CO., 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-CHEAP, A TEN-ROOM HOUSE, 714 WA

Substream.

TO RENT AT LAKE VIEW, CONVENIENT TO I street-cars, very fine, new, commodious residence, bard-wood fainsh, billiard-room, and all moderns improvements; gas and water, large, handsome grove grounds, barn, sta., all interlease; will resil for for a comple of years to desirable tenant. STEVENS & WELD, 113 beauthers.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT_THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms in the city, to gestlemen only; charges reason ble. St and ST Dearborn-st., Room E. TO REST SUITES OF 2 ROOMS RACH FOR hight housekeeping in the brick building, 45 and 47 faired av. S. M. MOORS & CUMMINGS, 165 and 187 PO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITH TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHaut board; very pleasant; or rooms for high housekeeping; 389 West Lake, corner Annest.
TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS
by the day or uponth, Rest insistion in the city. It
Mource-st., Room is. To gratiemen only.
TO RENT-FRONT FARLOR, UNFURNISHED, ON
very reasonable tarms: It west dackson-st.
TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH
I gras, without board, suitable for one or two gonthumen.
Inquire at 31 Michigan, av.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEmen and their wives, and to single gentleman. 510
Wabash-av. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASON-able rate. 201 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon. Able rate. 261 West Monroe-th., noter Sangamon.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF 122 WEST MADIassault, Street up with advisight for photographing,
comprising a unite of five rooms. Apply to W. G. TO BENT-NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; LOW-est rents in the city; best location; 85 South Clark-th, Room 6.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c. TO RENT-STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State, Safe; spiendidly lighted and in perfect order. Prosession timediately, Apply to A. N. KEL-LOGG, on premises.

TO RENT-TWO STORES AND SOME VERY FINE office rooms. Inquire of DR. J. A. MORRIX, Room Cantral Union Block. TO RENT—A FINE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFEREI L for a dry-goods or other bustness in the store and pper floors of the S-story stone fromt building on West tadison M., opposite Curtis, formerly occupied by A. G. owns 4-Co.: location best on the West Side. Riegans years in the store: rent low. Inquire at 22 West Mad-OR at.

The house known as the Bayley House, situated in the house known as the Bayley House, situated in a South Park, frunting on Kankakasas, about a nock and a half south of Pirty-freed. The house has tely been fitted up in freedam style for a restaurant of selectory, and will be leased on the most favorable crast to responsible partine. Apply to H. W. HARMON, sesseany South Fark Commission, id Ladallect.

Rooms 28 and 29, 150 Dearborn-st,

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS,

Wasted to the spand on ear form, finely located. SPOYFORD RYRE A DRAKE, 16 Clark-th, Room 1.

TO RENT-IN EVANSTON, A 7-BOUM COTTAGE
Tand large greened, file per month, with beautiful
grove. IRA RROWN, 14 LaSsile-st. Room 4.

POR RENT-IN EVANSTON, A 7-BOUM COTTAGE
Tand large greened, file per month, with beautiful
grove. IRA RROWN, 14 LaSsile-st. Room 4.

POR RENT-IN EVANSTON, A 7-BOUM COTTAGE
Tand large greened, file per month, with beautiful
grove. IRA RROWN, 14 LaSsile-st.

POR RENT-IN EVANSTON, A 7-BOUM COTTAGE
To RENT-IN EV WANTED-TO RENT -- AN UNFURNISHED SLEEP-ing room down town by gentlemen. Address, stating terms, etc., X P D, Tribuse office. WANTED-TO BENT-A SINGLE FURNISHED room in a pleasant locality. F 2. Tribune office. room in a pleasant locality. F2. Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE # TO # ROOMS
with barn; West Side, good locality, prompt pagnot to exceed 228. A. S. WADHAMS, IN and 12 South
Clark +1.

W ANTED-TO RENT-AT ENGLEWOOD OR CONrunisms to steam-case on South Side, a small bouse
of or a room, or part of a house; rent must be sheep,
Address, with price, location, etc., T 6, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 49 AND & MONROEST. OPPOSITE FALMER
ALL House New hops, & to \$5 per week, manualed
day-board \$4. English family, 'dnige rooms,' 750 MIOHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATH PAMILY: PUR-place room, unterminded, with board.

OD ABERDEEN-FT. FURNISHED ROOMS WITH COOK board installass brick, with all improvements. Prices to suit the times. Reference required. 230 WEST MONROS ST. TO RENT WITH 271 wast JACKSON-ST.—TWO GHNTLEMEN berms.
271 can be nicely secommodated an very moderate ferms.
277 WEST HANDOLPH-ST.—WANNED—IN A private family, four gents to board; table drai-

North Side.

A GKRMAN FAMILY ON NOBTH DEARBORN-ST.

A has first-class accommodations for one or two gentlenear. Inquire at the Unicago Athensum. His East
Marison-et.

Miscellaneous-L'URNISHED ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE Innit, for a single gentleman. Address Z M. Telbuse objec. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENTLE-nam, wife, and three children, oldest shift & roung-est ?: board and rooms must be good, and the price low. Address 2 M. Tribuse office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. T & THIRD-AV., CARRIAGE AND BUGGY repairing at bottom prices. Second-hand buggies hand. Sond rour carriages and buggies to be sold on unicision. A. S. MILLAR. A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE PRAETONS, TOP A and open buggies, which we must and will sell at manufacturers' cost prices. E East Adams-st.

BAROUCHES. PARK PHAETONS. SPRING phaetons, buggies, road wagons, etc. A large as sortment at low prices, 27 and 27 South Citaton-st. H. B. Hill. sortment at low prices, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

TOR SALE I WILL SELL WITHIN THREE DAYS.

I at stable in rear of 82 Indiana-at, the sutire outfit consisting of one pair of sheetser spickings (brothers), and tyears old, very handsome and stables, well broken, single or double, sound and stables, well broken, single or double, sound and stables, very expect, the inest pair of road horses emoryer, but the respect of the stables of the sunder the superior of the sunder t last Madison-et, Room 8, or 150 and 155 West Washing-Do-st,
POR SALE T-YEAR OLD HORSE; CAN TROT inside of 5 minutes. Marriy new square-box top-iggr and harness. Will sell for half its worth, as the ther has no use for them. Call before II m. Seturday, 50f Madison-et.

OR SALE CHEAP; A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, open buggr and harness, together or separate; two rk horses, \$6 cach. 63 West Monroe-st.

OR SALE CHEAP; A TWO-SEATED ONE horse carriage. 1050 Michigan-ay.

OR SALM - CHEAP - A TWO SEATED ONE horse carriage. 100 Michigan-av.

OR SALE A NEARLY NEW SECOND-HAND. It six-sested rootsway, newly painted, round French plate glass windows, everything in good order. Cheap for each, or will reduce for lambor, or new carpoing and the control of the control PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF OLOF REICKSON,
Swede man, who resided in California for eight rean.

Redress his sister, ELLES ERICKSON, is Wonden.

I. Chicago. Colifornia papers please copy.

PERSONAL IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EVA

et Joseph Emers, a wig-maker by trade, he will
hear something to his advantage by addressing JOSEPH

NPAHN, 221 East Eandolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OB SALE. NEW TWO STORY PRAME HOUSe rooms, bejueous the boulerards. South Side, it is 28 flost slavy, in the greve, as \$7, 60; \$1, 60; slows four years from last April; this property is of a bergist for a short time. J. S. GOULD SO

Dearborn-se.

POR SALE LUTS ON WESTERN-AV., LEXINGtes, Fells, Tayles, and Chambell-av. Parties wishing
to build no money required down. Might furnish a little
if needed. Inquire of GEO. CADWELLs, corner of Lexington-st. and Western-av.

POR SALE EXCHANGE, OR LEASE, IN BURNT
district on State-off. See by 161 (mortgaged) to be
foot alley. West front. SWEST, Honors Block.

POR SALE Exist FERT ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR
Anhand-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nison Building,
mortheast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. wertheast corner Monros and LaSalie-sts.

NOB SALE TREES OMOIGE RESIDENCE LOFE
ON Whather, between Twenty-fourth and Twentyfifth sts. Sixin feet each to Roles above. F. V.
SPRINGER, IM LASALIS st.

NOB SALE -50 OR 100.175 PRET CORNER WAbash-av, and Thirty-thirds. Say DER ALES. it
Nixon Building, northeast corner Mouroe and LaSalie-siz.

TOR SALE -strice FRET ON MICHIGAN-ST. WITH
TOR SALE -strice FRET ON MICHIGAN-ST. WITH
THE Like a farm in part pay. Say TIRR E 128. 14
Nixon Building, northeast corner Mouroe and LaSalie-siz. Nissa Building, northess corner Monroe and Laffalle star FOR SALE-LARGE 3-STORY SUBSTANTIAL frame building, engine, boiler, and furniture machin-ery, 100 to 600 feet front land chesp, well located for fur-niture or other manufactory. Inquire at 65 Washington-sis, Room 4, 11 to 13-20. POR SALE-BY WILLARDA. SMITH, ROOM 13, 78 East Monroest: 1888 Indiana-ar.; 1886 Prairie-ar.; 1886 Prairie-ar.; 1886 Indiana-ar.; 1886 India

Hamilton-av.

FOR SALE. AT A BARGAIN, THE STONE FRONT

Fraidence, 11st Michigan-av., in therough order:

residence, 11 rooms, the all modern improvements, on easy
serms; Inquire on the possesses. rms; inquire on the passesses.

OR SALE—\$100 CASH WILL BUY A LOT JUST contacts of fire limits, Seeth Side, near cars; \$700 can it two years at \$5 per cent interests. Also, for also or exame, 181 asses of land in Wisconsin. Address Z 18, bugs of the pure of land in Wisconsin. change, Mr. seres of land in Wisconsin. Address 218, iribuse office.

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT IN EXCELLENT I condition and pleasant locality; pays about it passent on capital; inquire 65; North Wells-st.

FOR SALE-COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, SOUTH PARTY OF SALE.

FOR SALE-COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, SOUTH PARTY OF SALE.

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND COTTAGE, LOT NORTH OF SALE.

FOR SALE-HERGANT COTTAGE, LOT NORTH TO SALE.

FOR SALE-HERGANT COTTAGE, LOT NORTH TO SALE.

FOR SALE-HERGANT COTTAGE, LOT NORTH TO SALE.

HAWLIN', IN SASSIde-st. POR SALE CHEAP HOME-ONE STORY COT.
Lage for \$375, one block from Randolph-st, cars; half each, balance is monthly payments. Apply No. 8
Artesian-ay... one block west of terminus Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-AT WARRENVILLE, DU PAGE CO. Office, De Page Co., Ill.

FOR SALE-DE RENT-IN EVANSTON—SINOE

fires are the order of the day in Chicago, endangering
swary man's home in the city, who would not prefer a
home in that Queen of Shuths - Evanston. I have
beened of from a to it recent at from 61, 45 to 87, 65,
mentility or passive payments, even on 16 years the second of t Fifth-as.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOTS, BLOCKS, OR I acres, in Sec. 10, 26, 15, between two depots; within 115 feet of case. Will exchange for lots inside, impressed, or farms, or good wild lands. Lots and blocks at South Ensiewood, marrisdation. Will take a seed farm, or good wild lands. A. F. DOWNS & CO., Mo. 126 Washington-ton-st, Rooms is and in the control of t OOR SALE - STORY BRICK HOUSE, BARN, AND
1 4 lots at Park Ridge; beautiful shrul berg: \$1,00 - \$50
own, balance monthly. IRA BROWN, 16 Laballe - st.

OWN, balance monthly. IKA DROWN, the harante-st.

ONE SALE—EXTRA ORDINA RY OPPORTUNITY
for each, one of the finest residences in the town of
the farts. Two-stary frame, it reconsts with lot 585186,
re-story hara, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situsid on Madissones. between Prin-signia and Printint-sis. Address 86 A. Tribune office, or see opens on
inth-sis. Address 85 A. Tribune office, or see opens on Prenisa.

FOR SALK-LOOK, LOOK AT THIS OFFER-I

FOR SALK-LOOK, LOOK AT THIS OFFER-I

will self at South Evansion a 3-story house, 9 rooms,
newly painted, papered, etc.; has sewer to the lake. Les
borlis, with large barn, for \$6,000, on very easy payments,
and will give less pass for one rear; will discount \$500 for
cath. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalli-et. Cash. H. A. ONSORN, 128 LANSIE-5; POR SALE-HVANSTON—COTTAGE AND S LOTS; \$1.500, only \$500 down and \$15 monthly for balance, IRA BROWN, 1st Lansie-st., Room 4. Shown free. POR SALE-OR RENT-AT HINSDALM HOUSE for \$1,000, \$1.500, \$2,500, \$4,000, and \$10,000, or forms to sult, Inquire of owner at 119 Dearborner

terms of sult. Inquire of owner at 119 Dearbornet. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE-5 OR 18 ACRES OF BRAUTIFUL ingroups, corner of Tearrate, and Hastedest, Washington Heights. Large shade-trees line the Tract-at and Hastedest. From: Railpedest to possed two selles south of this tract. No better investings in offered in Coph County. Flat nearly for research. Call and set price and terms. ISAAOE. RITT & HEO., 16 Leballe-5t. and terms. ISAACR. HITT & HRO., 10 LeSalis-st.

POR SALE. HOUSE, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND,

rose ratio west of city limits, south of Madisons-st.;

ground is thighly cultivated; house new. There is one of

the finest well-sig Clauk Comits on the premises. Parties

withing a pleasant home within easy driving-distance of

the Cultre-House, and, as the same, make a good investment, would do well to examine this before buying else
where. MKAD & COR, 15; LaSalis-at.

thriving suburb; grounds are unely improved. MEAD & COE. IS LAStines.

IOR SALE-400-A BLOOK IN THORNTON, SUBT divided into lots 2015 (5) tota). This is a speculation
at the price. IRA BROWN, 148 LASAID-81. Room
ALD SECTION OF THE owner, Room 8, 169 Meerres et.

FOR SALE. MEW COTTAGE AND POUR AGRES.

FOR SALE. MEW COTTAGE AND POUR AGRES.

I land for Hobset, it miles on the Ft. Wayne Railread;

price \$275; \$100 cash down, balance \$2 monship, Office thay Satrarday and Handay. No agency business. J.G. EABLE, owner, Room 8, 152 Monros-st.

FOR SALE. ENGLEWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE of the one or more lots; will be sold cheap, as the owner many guardeness. Phillip MyERS & CO., Room 8, 168 Medicards. FOR SALE-ENGLEWOOD-STORY HOUSE, SALE-ENGLEWOOD-STORY HOUSE, Address H.W. Tribune office. DOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—19 OR 20 recrease Highland Park, covered with timber; convenient to deeped, some of the choicest ground, in that beautiful subure, —bow the market price and terms to take the choicest ground in that beautiful subure, —bow the market price and terms to other Monroe and LaSule size.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE GOUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-EITHER 40 ACRES AT MENDOTA III., with nursery stock on it; comfortable small house, expellent well, cutbuildings, young erchards, an ample supply of various small fruits for family use and two acres for market; no other nursery within 25 miles. Price, 85, 820; 83,000 in hand, balance on time, to with or "The Evergreena," fruit and sinch farm, 160 acres, near La Mottle; good buildings; 96 acres orchards, bearing; 23 acres timber, with stock on it. Price 850 per etcs; \$4,500 down, belance to eult. SAMURL ED-WARDS, SEN., Princelon, III.

TOR SALE—AT SHEPARDSON'S REAL ESTATE, I losn and collection agency. Room 13 Tribune Building, Chicago, III. Improved farms and mainproved lands for sale in Ford, Iroquois, Champaign and Vermilion Counties, III. Terms casy and titles perfect. Fagens to exchange for Chicago eity property. Lands in Kansas and Subradas for ask and sunbangs. Lands and eith property bought and dold. All inned the featest benefit acres of the control of the counties. III. Terms can dening to the featest benefit across of the county of the featest benefit house, falsery, da.; large quantity of timber; everything in order. Price and terms casy. S. M. SEA & CO., 19 Clockets.

TOR SALE—TWO ADJOINING SCACRE TRAOTS

Clarket.

1/OR SALE—TWO ADJOINING SOACRE TRACTS

1/OR SALE—TWO ADJOINING SOACRE

1/OR SALE—TRACTS

1/OR SA DOR SALE A GOOD AND HIGHLY IMPROVED 160-acre form, on easy terms. Address M. Drawer 58, 1480, Kendal Co., Ill.

SEWING MACHINES. CINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OF See Ill State 4. Machines sold on moethly payments in per cent discount for cash. In per cent discount for cash.

CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 21

South Halatad-st., sity agent. Machine sold of
monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

FOR SALE OR SALE - FIFTY FINE WOOLED LAMES. CAN OE SALE 4 TON SCALE, 600; PLATFORM AND COUNTY scales cheep; also, stores, tin wars and boassfurshing goods of a bargain; 100 South Design of the county of t MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUR-ty readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one more sections of Kellogre Great Swa-paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGO, 79 Jackson st. LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL I bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSM. South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to A TMPORTANT MANUFACTURER OF DRESSED A delis in Germany, being most destrous of increasing his relations in the United States, would like to find a reliable agent in every large city of the United States. Applications to DOLLS, F. O. Bex 82, New York, will be forwarded. forwarded.

USE OAKLEY'S COOKROACH AND BED-BUG EXterminator, Contracts taken, and warranted. Call
on or address ARTHUE OAKLEY, 68 State-ot.

WARTED LAND-SPECULATORS AND TRADing-mm attention—Rare inducements offered to
sale many inhanding wild lands on sometiment. Adcent E.M. Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkoopere, Clerks. &c.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS ROOK KEEPER; ONE
that is steady, achoev, and well recommended. Apply by lotter to S. SOHUTZ, Gardner House.

WANTED-A WHOLESALE HOUSE WISHES AN
optry or bill alore; must be a good perman, and
correct both in figures and habita. Address Post-Office
ences. ed., with own hand and read name, giving refer-WATED-A THOROUGH BOOKKERPER TO write up a set of books. None but those competent need apply. Address Z.G. Tribune office.

GOAL CO.

WANTED A MAN TO CUT MEAT IN A MARKET.
One who understands the business. Apply to
SMITH & HADWN, Lawredsh, on the O. B. & C. R. R.
or take the Ogden-av. bus lian.

WANTED A BLACKSMITH TO DO GENERAL
blackmithing. Apply tunnedictably to L. FIERRELL, Fullersburg, III.

WANTED A FIRST-OLASS A. NO. I PLANER
man at BRAED & FOSTER'S, II North Jeffercon-st.

WANTED-CANVASSERS FOR SEVERAL NEW and attractive books; sold only by anbertpition. Call upon or address, for descriptive circulars. MOSES WARREN, 187 State-et., Ohioago. WANTED-MAN WAITER AT THE EXCHANGE restaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Apply to JOE. STEPHENS. WANTED 50 MEN FOR CITY: COME BARLY, with shoreds, prepared for work; long job and good pay. Il West Randolph st.

WANTED AN A NO. I BOOTBLACKER AT & and a washed av., up-state. WANTED—AN A NO. 1 BOOTBLACKER AT & and & wands and washers, up-states.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK BY THE month, near Chicago; long job. Call at it o'ciock. Boom is, its Clarkers.

WANTED—MRN—870 A WEEK CAN BE MADE as easily as \$7, if you have the right thing. We can show you how if you can raise \$20 to \$50 case. RAY & OO., 188 East Randolph-st., Room is.

WANTED—MRD—4 YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in a retail diry goods store, and boards with his parsents, at the New York Dry-Goods House, 129 State-st., between Tuenty-eighth and Tewater-minth-sta.

WANTED—MRN TO SELL THE GERMATEST NOV-eight of the age. Call and see. Rotary Self-Heating Flat-lyon, "lis Washington-sis, Room & ANTED—SMART MAN WITH SMALL, CAPITAL MANTED—SMART MAN WITH SMALL, CAPITAL MANTED—SMART MAN WITH SMALL, CAPITAL in a light genteel horizons (a montpoly). Apply to 10 a. m. at 121 thest Madissersis, Room h. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED AT 184 NORTH STATE-ST., A PIRSTlease seed apply.

WANTED A WOMAN MEAT QOOK AT THE
Adams House, corner of Clark and Harrisop-ste.

WANTED A GOOD GIRL TO DO CAAMBER
work and watten lable. Good wages paid. Qall at
Noe. 187 and 189 North Morgan-st. W ANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family, and a girl to take care of a child. 216 South Clark et., ug stairs. WANTED A GOOD COOK FOR BALANCE OF W summer. Ap y at 13th Indians-w.

WANTED — P! REE GIRLS, GRRMAN PRR
ferred, one c'ok and two for general housswork;
also, one German is a net under 18 years of age; come immediately to Shore of Houss. Englewood, Sixty-third-st.

WANTED—A. OD GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHing, and ire
the country. Ap;
bid il Carroll-av.

WANTED—A. COOND GIRL IN A PRIVATE
boarding-hos.
Re. 4ff West Ways, spin-st. WANTED A PAMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general Ersework in a small family, Call im-mediately at 107 Ersework or Cottage Grove. WANTED Gigg, TO WAIT ON TABLE AND DO general hoosework; references required. At No. 312 West Washingtocopt
WASTRD-TWO GIBLS, DNS FOR DININGFOR , one for general housework, at 104 Van Buren,
WASPED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, Apply at 72 Warren-ev.

WANTED-WETTNURSE TO TAKE AN INFANT
A few weeks sid to board. Best references required.
Apply at 60 Michigan-av., at 90 'clock a. m. or 7 p. m.
inmediately, to be. J. ABAMS ALLES.

WANTED-AN INFANT TO NURSE. REFERence given, Apply at 60 West Fourteenth-at.

WANTED-GIEL ABOUT 14 TO ATTEND TO
children. Apply at 80 Nest South Green-at. WANTED FIRST CLASS IRONERS: GUOD SON'S Laundry, Sei Wabash-av.
WANTED TWO LAUNDRY GIRLS AND TWO kitsign girls at the Orossam House, west Lake-st. Come prepared to go to work.
WANTED TWO LAUNDRY GIRLS ONE LADIES. clother troner, and our politable.

Miscallaneous.

WANTED-FOR AN ENTERTAINMENT IN A suburban town, several poung isdies, is to 18 years of age, who can sing and dance fancy dances; must be goad leoking; also, two young men, same age, who can too sang and dance; must have good wardnube. Amateuss not objected to if well up in business. Address, stating where to be seen, 0.73, Tribune office.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY AS clerk in an office. Address in own handwriting, H so, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. TOAL WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CAR-Tiages. H. J. EDWARDS, 29 Wabashav.

I ROM \$16,000 TO \$50,000 WORTH OF UNINCUMbered peal crists on Third av. to exchange for stocks
of goods. JAMES A. BUCKLEY, Boom 5, No. 125 East
Madition - 4. of goods. JAMES A. BUUNLERT, GOOMS, AN. 120 Series of Maritison 45.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN the flourishing sity of Galva, 5 acres of beautifully creamented greeniff, great variety of fistil in beauting. Sit, 608. Also 90 acres of other improved land is the heart of that city, and several business and residence lots; each value of the acres and into, \$18,000. The above property all free from incumbrance.

Also an improved stock farm of 500 acres, 10 miles from Galva, in Knox County, Incumbrand \$10,000, on 3 years at 8 per cent. Cash value of equity \$15,000. Will exchange all of the above for good rended business property in Chicago, situate between Lake and Morroc-sts., and Fifth and Wabash-avs. Property must be valued upon basis of the present cash value of wisterial and read of tate, and not to acreed \$70,00. Will pay cash difference, grassmall accumbrance. Room, 18 Lasafie et. ate, and not most accumbrance. Rooms, low reasons from the most of assume tactumbrance. Rooms, the RECHANGE POB OFFICAGO PROPERTY OF a good farm, a stock of bardware, stores, and tinware, in a live Western town, doing a good trade; owner has pther business. Address Post-Office Box 678, Clinton,

lova.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A CLEAR FARM GR GOOD

I sountry property; 2s acres at Washington Heights,
bring close to Dummy Station, on Rack Island Sailread,
and wilkin a short distance of the improvements at Morgan Fark; admirably adapted for subdivision. Call from
It to I. RIRK B. NEW Elds. Room IS, 9 Washing-TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, NRAB

Normal School, for farm in Illinoia, new homes (3 stories, 6 rooms) on West Side (small incumbrance) for uninsumbired lots. Fine improved farm, 60 ecces, about 60 miles from Chicago, for estreyedings and business processes in the control of the control o all, winter and apring. R. J. NUURIN, 117 East Matjoin-th, basement.
TO BEXCHANGE—SO FERT IMPROVED, ON CANALst., mass Fourisonith, receiping for \$1,500, for uninproved property. GEO. V. BYED, 156 Laxalle-st.
TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF IMproved property in a Western city, to amount of \$61,
600, and paying a rental of \$12,000. R. KENNEDY, 156
Clarkets, Koom 27.

TO EXCHANGE—AN UNDIVIDED ONE-HALP
interest in two blocks at West Marwead for house
and lot. J. B. LAWRENCE, 146 Fifth-say.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME EXTRA GOOD FARMING
land in lowe for new or assound-based stores or household goods. BANNERMAN, 320 Milwaukee-av. hold goods. BANNERMAN, do Milwauhee-av.

TO EXCHANGE A BUILDERS DERRICK FOR A
brick-wagon. BANNERMAN, so Milwauhee-av.

TO EXCHANGE-SOME CHOICE 10WA LAND
for a stock of drugs and fixings. EDWARDS, 50'
Milwauhee-av.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR LOTS OR AURES—A LE.
gidmate and very prediable business. Apply at Room
25, 30. Ill Rast Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE SO ACRES HEAVY TIMBERED
I land noar large town in Chas County, Ill., worth
\$1,200, for cotiage and lot; will assume small incumbranes. C. B. HOSMER & CO., Ill Randsliph-st.

IXANIER-TO EXCHANGE-SOLINING/HARDERE WANTED-TO EXCHANGE UNINCUMBEREI real estate, and some cash, for sash and doors an planing mill machinery. Address 244, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-IN A FIRST-CLASS, LUerativa whalesale business, with from \$10,000 to
gin, 600; the best of references given and required. Address 2 44. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-MAN WITH ABOUT \$440
each; traveling business; can double money in two
months; can guarantee above profit. Address at once 2
§, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in an old established and excelled paying drug
stors in Grand Rapids, Mich. This is a good opportunity
for any one desirous of entering the drug trade. Address
8 8, Box 384, Grand Rapids, Mich. PARTNER WANTED WITH 2100 CASH To travel with advertisor, The quickest selling article of the day. Address S E, Tribuna office.

PARTNER WANTED A GOOD SUSTESS MAD to purchase my half interest in a No. 1 established business. Apply at 20 East Randolph et., Room 4. M. S. E. Lind Block.

DIANOS SAYE FROM 4150 TO any IN YOUR In purchase of plano. We are selling at lowest wholeassuper instrument. Compare with those of a more
set tensively advertised name. Judge wisety, and cave
your moley. We can give you a plane quality sand, if not
better, for nearly half their cost. H. E. MATHER'S &
OO., ft and 80 Van Buren-st, near State. DIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSESS & CO., 27 State-st., near Van Buren.

\$250 CASH WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSE case; used about 25 months; in perfect condition. Also destrable places to rent. At THEO. J. ELMORE & CO. S. 78 State-st.

MACHINERY. SE-POWER ENGINE AND BOILER, WITH maetions, for sale very cheep; it is in splendid the Tanton or address Y. O. ORSTER, R

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc. nent in any office of trust. Une SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPRIENT MAN of business as correspondent or bookkeeper; good linguist. X M. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks both German and English in a dry goods house has had dir years' expensiones; could be keep a set of cooks. Can give good city or country reference. Address Well, Tribune office. ITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED business and salesman as travaling agent for a mornitile or manufacturing house (except wines and liquor), ill acquainted in Wiscousin, Minesiots, and lows; astacquainted in Wisconia, Minnesotz, and Iowa; ctory refence given. Address A. J. Post-Office. Milwaukes. Wh.

Trades.

NITUATION WANTED TO MANUFACTURER

and mill owners. The subscriber, a practical engines
20 years's experience, degines a situation. Best of ref

vances. Address W. S. NUTTING, Tribuns office. ITUATION WANTED BY A PRACTICAL TA-lor and A No. I outler in the city or country, the is preferred. Address W 12, Tribune office. Conchinen, Teamsters, &c., Truation Wanted By English Coa in a private family; wall esperienced. The most given. Address C M. Tribus office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE OF otherwise, in or out of Chicago, where I gan bring to sumbjoyee five years exceptage experience. Cas give any bonds required, and position mass give prospect of permanency. Would travel, Address T 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS porter or watchman; is strictly temperate; has good references: Address X 6, Tribune office. SITUATION; WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN TO do churre for board while learning a trade; good pen man, etc. FRANK T. ATKINSON, P. O., etc.

Domesties.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED
girls; one to sook, wash, and iron, and the other is
do second work. Inquire at 170 Dekovas et.

PFUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS THAT
Sthoroughly understand their business, to work together in a firt-class family. we Irrial Catholic. Please
sall for three days at 42 Sonth Centre-av. SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO GEN

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY IN A Tamily to do outling and fitting. Call or address CREYERSON, 174 North Morgan-ti. Employment Agents.

ITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Seadulavias and German help can be supplied are. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwankee-ar.

CITUATION WANTED—AN HOUSEKERPER OR COMPANION for an invalid lady. Address, for three area, Xia, Tribune effect. STUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN WIDOW as housekeeper. Address L L Tribane offer.

BUSINESS CHANCES. BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, DOING GOOD business; the owner wants to leave the city. As at No. 76 Blue Island-av. L. C. D. A DRUGSTORE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for sale. For information feall at \$50 Warren-av Dr. MILLARD.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED STOVE, TIN, AND erocker, house for sale, in one of the best location in Chicago, and deing a good business to day. Address H. Tribune office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE-OHRAP: LEASE ANY fixtures of well-established part, with railroad trent also, at less than half price, from and 4-tion platform earlies, besties those in yard. HAM, Room 7, 130 Desirborn-st. HAM, Room 1, 130 Descriourest.

COAL MINE FOR SALR—THR-UNDERSIGNE
offers for sale his half the revet in one of the best as
ranged and cheanest worked errest in one of the best as
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ranged and cheanest worked errest in one of the annual of the
relief of the sale of the Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR SALE—PRICE 23, 100: A MANUFACTURING bakery and confectionery establishment with sods fountain and ice cream parier attached, on one of the best locations on West Madison-st. Call or address JOHN N. TISDALE, 131 Lake-3.

CROCKRY STORE FOR SALE—A COMPLETE of stock fixtures, home, and stagon; will take South State-4.

Apply at the South State-4. HAVE A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS POR T sale, wholesale and retail liquors, cigars, and tobacco. Retail trade last year \$16,000; small capital only needed. Address M. E. ELLIOTT, Coldwater, Mich.

O'N ACCOUNT OF OWNER COMPRILED TO G') to Europe, a first-class paying salecon on Milyan-koeav, with billiards, plane, pigeon-hole table, etc., will be sold cheap, of trade for real estate or merchandisa. Address W. G. Tribune office. dress W Id. Tribune office.

HOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE VERY chasp; spismtist leastion and doing a good business-kness the gracen for solling. Address P St. Tribug. STOCK AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT AND

Les cenaire actions for sale. Set west Madison-st., premises to rept.

THE BEST SMALL HOTEL IN THE CITY FOR I sale; those controlly located and now running for in health early for solling. Inquire of W. H. SAMP-SON A Cut., 1st LaSalie-st.

THE CURRAN HOUSE, AT STRVENS POINT.

Wist, is stored for sale on the most reascesship torons, or would a schanged for other property. Has a good reptiation, and is unquestionably one of the bost paying holes in the Stafe. Address H. 4. J. D. CURRAN Starsan Puish Wis.

THE HOTEL NAMED PORTLAND HOUSE, OFTA-Wa. Ill., forsale, or rent, or to trade off for a good morrored farm. Further inquiry address WILLIAM FORMALE, Ottawa, Ill. \$350 WILL BUY A BUTCHER SHOP ON THE sess. B. J. NOURIN, 117 East \$600 AND A LIVE MAN WILL SECURE AN IN-mouth, and one be increased. Apply from 2 to 5 this day, 19 South Unix-st., basement. \$600 A Light MANUPACTURING BUSINESS that pays, for sale; owner is very sick; will give time upon accurity. RDWARDS, 657 Millwandee av.

FINANCIAL FOR SALE—A NOTE OF 350, PAST DUE, as a sust william Pascick, livery man, on Michigan-av. CHAPIN BROS., Rie and 316 East Medians, st.

I WILL LOAN SOME MONEY TO ANY ONE WHO will give me a pleasant situation and fair salary.

7. Tribune office. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. MONTH TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES—
MONTH TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES—
large or small amounts. Long or short time.
Real Relate Bank of LEVI WING & CO., 57 Detr-IM West Maligon-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

On or on farms in Hillonis, within about 160 miles of

Orleago, in sams of 260 to 25,000. GEO. W. NEW.

OOMS, 71 West Madisan-st. Office cipe in farmacom. GOMB, 771 Weet Madiscuest. Office open in farancom:

M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

Mondy TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

dolphest, Desc Clark. Established 1864.

WANTED—A LOAN OF ABOUT 83,000, ON SUnt
urban lots south of city, well located. It Washington-st., Room 2, basement. ton-st., Room 2, basement.

WANTED—370; FOR ONE YRAR, ON A HOUSE
on issued ground, worth \$2,000; will pay \$16 interest per month. Room il, 60 Madison-st.

WANTED—170 PURCHASE, AN INTEREST 15
WANTED—170 PURCHASE, AN INTEREST 15
Groupe bank. Address, with particulars, Z 6, Tribune WE CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS ON GOOD IM-Proved Chicago real estate for term of your in our of state to \$2.001. S. M. MOORE & CUMMING. IS and IN Labellees.

\$20,000 TO LEND ON REICK IMPROVE.

\$20,000 TO LEND ON REICK IMPROVE.

\$20,000 TO LEND ON REICK IMPROVE.

LOST AND POUND. TOUND—JULY 8. A SINGLE HARNESS, ALSO I come wearing apparel. By describing and paring changes evacer-cene obtain assers at 32 West Congressed.

I OST—YESTENDAY, BETWHEN THE HOURS OF LIGHT AND A light process to the containing papers and money—papers of no Jains to any person but the owner. The stades can have its money and thanks of the owner by neturning the hook to the called a C.O., 48 and diff Pitthews. G CO., 400 and diff Fillings.

J OFF.—CA BRIAGES 430 REWARD FOR THE RELi turn. or \$35 for information that leads to the recovery
of a new extension-top carriage, with three spring, crossstraps, patent wheels and fouders. Lost in the late fire,
July 14. Gall at my expository, No. 250 Wahah.-or,
where I am now selling carriages at panic prices. H. J.
RDW ARDS. LOST A WRITTEN PAVING CONTRACT, BE longing to Decloirer & Co. A reward will be paid for its return to Ecom's Methodist Church Block. OST-ATST. GEORGE'S PIONIC, JULY In. SIL-le verlever watch and chain by Acclabe, of Cardiff. Any person returning the same to IS Pierre-et. will be liberally revarded. DOT. WEDNESDAY, 27H INST. ON MICHI.
gan-av., between Grand Gentral Hotel and Washington-av., a black eastmer shawl. Finder will be liberally rewarded at sessarsed to Room M Grand Central Hotel. L OST - 200 WILL RE PAID THE PERSON WHO I returns the ladies' sealch and shain that was taken from Oak-av. on Sametay, and so inquiries. Address W 4, Tribus office. W4. Tribune office.

LOST-A GOLD BAND BRACELET, ON STATE, st., snar Madison. The finder will please return to 25 Desplains st.

J ost-ON WABASH-AV. BETWEEN RANDOLPIA Judice despease, stc., the singular will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 104 West Mource. at. TAKEN UP-ON MY PREMISE IN JEFFERON
Township, a stray, which the owner can have by prosine property and usefue for this advertisement and tood.
H. L. HAWEKOTTE, Room 24, 177 East Madjeon-st.

FOR SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNITURE, including bods, bedding, table lines, saves, and everything for housekeeping, at 258 West Indians—8t. Inquire at 38 Hubbard-st., or on the premises.

On RASY TERMS—FURNITURE, STOVES, expests, and excellent at terms to entil the purchaser; examinator goods and prices before purchasing absentance. JOHN M. SMYTH, 138 West Madison—8t. W HIPPLE'S MATTHESS, bedding and mosquito bis manufactory is all right again, 36 State-st. Cheap-est phone in the city; old mattresses and feethers rend-vated. WANTED-A LOT OF SECOND-HAND COOK

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madeson and Monroe. Engagement of John Dillon. After EXPOSITION BUILDING Lakeshore, foot of Adam McCORMICK'S HALL North Clark street, corner forms. Lecture by Prof. J. M. Langston, of Washington, D. C. Subject: "Equality Before the Law." TWENTY-THIRD-ST. BASE BALL GROUNDS Open planship game between the Mutuals, of New York and the White Stockings, of this city.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. H. W. BIGELOW LODGE, No. 438 A. F. & A. M., will hold its regular communication this evening. Work on the third degree. HIRAM BARBER, Ja., W. M. HOLDRIDER U. COLLINS. Sec.

DR. McCHESNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph-sts., warrants the finest and best full as of teeth for \$5. Sastsfaction given or monay refunded.

3:0 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 800 per cont a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, ? Wall-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 1, 1874.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER-TRAIN.

The special newspaper-train between this city and Milwaukee will leave the Kinzie street depot to-morrow morning at 4:15, and deliver papers at all the intermediate stations. As the train makes no stops, newsdealers must be on hand to receive their packages, according to the following time-table :

	Dia ance	1 1 2
	from	Tim
Stations.	Chicago.	a. 1
Stationa. Chicago	Depa	rt 4:1
Clybourn avenue	2.5	4:2
Ravenswood	5.8	4:3
Rosehill	1 7.7	4:3
Rosehill Rogers Park	9.1	4:3
Calvary	10.2	4:3
South Evanston	10.8	4:3
Evanston	11.8	4:3
North Evanston	13.1	4:4
Wilmette	14.0	4:4
Winnetka	16.5	4:4
Lakeside	17.5	4:4
Glengoe	18.9	4:5
Glencoe Highland Park	22.9	4:5
Highwood	24.2	4:5
Lake Forest	28.0	5:0
Rockland	30.1	5:0
Waukegan	35.6	5:2
Benton	39.9	5:2
State Line	44.9	5:3
Kenosha	51.4	5:4
Racine Junction	60.2	6:0
Racine	61.7	6:0
Ives Station	64.3	6:10
County Line	70.1	6:1
Oak Creek	75.3	6:2
Buckhorn	78.2	6:29
St. Francis	80.6	6:32
Elizabeth street	82.9	6:38
Milwaukee	85.0 Arrive	
MIIWAUKOO		

The City Attorney's oninion in support of the views expressed by THE TRIBUNE on the architect question is published elsewhere. Truly that was an article of death to the Court-House ring which appeared in these columns Wednesday

Charles Sumper and Horace Greeley understood the strength of the case against Mr. Beecher at the time of the Woodhull publication It is becoming easier to enumerate the public characters who knew nothing of the scandal until the beginning of the present investigation of Mr. Tilton from the start.

Mr. Beecher's counsel say that he will not submit a detailed statement in reply to Mr. Tilton's charges, for the reason that not an iota of proof in support of the accusation has been progoed. If this were true, Mr. Beecher might preserve complete silence and quash the investiration at once. Enough proof has certainly een adduced to place Mr. Beecher in a painfu

Assurance that the peace of Europe is no likely soon to be disturbed is furnished by the uncement in staring head-lines at the top of the foreign-column in some of the morning papers that the Athletic Base-Ball Club has deleated the Bostons at Liverpool. If there were not profound quiet in political affairs, gleaning for news in all the European world would b more successful than this. Or is it the case that the importance of the ball-match has been unduly magnified?

Secretary Bristow has called in \$25,000,000 United States bonds, issue of '62, interest to cease Nov. 1. This will be a staggering blow to the scheming enemies of free government and the rights of the people who have besome latterly known as the bloated bondholders These men bought in the bonds when the Govent was anxious to sell, and now they are forced to sell when the Government desires to buy. So the arrangement had its benefits for both parties, after all that has been said and done.

One hundred years ago to-day Joseph Priestle discovered oxygen-gas. To-day his achieve ment is being commemorated by small bands of people in his native and his adopted country who have kept green his memory. Priestley lies buried at Northumberland, Pa., and it is ther that his disciples in this country have gathered for the Centennial Celebration. His career as ther of freedom began in Birmingham, Eng. ; and it is there that a monument has her ed to his memory. We publish in another an an article by Mr. Z. Eastman on the maand the event which will well repay perusal.

make confessions, which implicated twenty men. It is infinated that vengeance will be executed in the persons named. Greater abuse of power than this if would be difficult to conceive. The the truth from men who stand with ropes about their necks, if they may hope to gain a reprieve or pardon by lying.

regular yesterday, with a good deal doing in preadstuffs. Mess pork was quiet and a shade ler September. Lard was in good deand \$13 Mealler Sentember. Meats were quiet and ronger, closing at 7% @7%c for shoulders, 10% @10%e for short ribs, 10%@10%e for short clear, and 13@18%e for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were moderately active and strong, at 98c steady, at 21/2 for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was more active and @4c lower, closing at \$1.05\ cash, and \$1.08\ eller August. Corn was active and excited, closing, after the subsidence of the corner, at 65c cash, and 61%c seller August. Oats were active and excited, closing at 50c cash, and 361/40 seller August. Rye was active and weak, closing at 75c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at \$1.01 seller September. Hogs were dull, and ommon and medium grades declined 10@15c. ales at \$6.00@7.25. Cattle were more quiet and a shade lower, with sales at \$2.00@6.55. Sheep

Mr. Earll, the gentleman who has been practicing medicine in this city for fifteen years but has no diploma, has been sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Blank perjury saved him from a longer term. Mr. Earll's pursuits have been of such a nature as to prevent his being dis graced by incarceration. His enforced retirement from business will be only temporary. He will return to the avocation in which he has gained so great a distinction. We can only hope that he will not learn to be prudent by experience; and that the law may get another hold on him from which he will not so easily escape.

Maj. J. W. Wham has been removed from the office of Warden in the Illinois Penitentiary by the Board of Commissioners. His successor is Maj. Robert W. McClaughry, of Monmouth. No reason is assigned for the change. A clue to the truth may be found in the fact that Wham is friend and supporter of the Hon. John Logan, while the Board of Commissioners are devoted to Beveridge. The rival pretensions of Logan and Beveridge to the United States Senate are well known. It will be a sad day for South Chicago when the Hon. John is pitched over board from the ship of State.

The title of the Scandinavian Free-Trad League in Chicago, whose organization is noticed in another column, does not exactly define the scope of the Association. Its aims are more than the securing of free trade. They are stated in the Constitution to be the discussion of important political questions of the day; the instruction of brother citizens of foreign extraction in their political duties; opposition to all monopolies, to all political demagogism, and to gag-law. Worthier ends than these could scarce ly be proposed. We are not disposed to quarrel with the Scandinavian Free-Trade League on account of its name. As freedom in trade is a fire step to freedom in thought and purity in morals, so the title of the Association may be sufficiently descriptive and inclusive for all-practical pur-

Gov. Ames has returned from his summering in the North to his post of duty in Mississippi, and he finds the state of affairs there most alarming. He has sent word to President Grant that the danger of a collision between the black Republicans and the white Democrats in Vicksburg is imminent, and he informally requests that troops be moved from other parts of the State to the city. His letter of supplication is chiefly remarkable for an incautious admission that the real reason of his demand is the supremacy of the Democrats. The Governor writes: "The Democrats disbelieve in the likelihood of a collision and bloodshed because they are masters of the situation. The occasion for lamentation manifestly is that the Democrats are " masters of the situation." If troops were sent to the city they would be used to make the black Republicans "masters of erly refused to comply with Gov. Ames' request, and has directed the Secretary of War to say that no troops will be moved except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

We do not attach so much importance to the speeches of Senator Morton, of Indiana, as we did six months ago. The veto of the Senate Currency bill, of which he was the most irate and dogged champion, "laid him out," for the ime being,-indeed, for all the time that the currency question shall continue to be uppermost in the public mind, and has wholly disqualified him for a Presidential pomination in

The speech delivered by Mr. Morton at Terre

Haute last evening exhibits his usual ingenuity, out comes short of his usual audacity. It is, for him, a feeble effort. It betrays weariness of mind and paucity of ideas. In his discussion of the currency question he gropes and tumbles in a pitiable way, and he can ind no better argument against the project of paying the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks than he statement that Congress, in 1869,—that is, six years after the bonds were issued, -passed oint resolution declaring that they were payable n gold. Of course it is easy for Dan Voorhees and his tribe to respond that if the Congress of ix years old, the Congress of 1874 can alter it ack to its original shape. And they will only seed to quote this very speech of Morton's to prove that by the terms of the original contract he bonds were payable in currency. This posiion was taken by Mr. Morton in 1867-'8, and it appears by his Terre Haute speech that he aderes to it still, holding, however, that the act of 1869 having declared them payable in gold, all good citizens are bound to conside the question settled. This is too narrow plank to float the public credit on. If it was ever lawful for the Government to pay its interest-bearing indebtedness by issuing to its creditors another form of indebt-ciness bearing no interest and possessing no higher security, it is still lawful, or can be made so by repealing the declaratory act of 1869.

The rest of Mr. Morton's speech is so unshollsome that we cannot forbear expressing the hope that the party for which he speaks may be defeated by some other party, no matter what, He advocates a protective tariff, and opposes the aciprocity Treaty. The laster, he thinks, would tend to delay Canadian annexation. We cannot believe that this is his real reason for opposing the treaty, since he knows that the repeal of the old treaty has not promoted aunexation one lota, but has, on the contrary, forced the British Prov loos into closer alliance with each other and with the mother country. Whether his real reason is to be found in the hostility of the ultra-protoc tionists, or in the fact that the Reciprocity Treaty is a quasi-Administration measure, we do not attempt to say. It certainly cannot be found in any solicitude for the interests of the West,

which are more vitally concerned in the enlarge-

than in any other pending measure.

Mr. Morton gives a fillip at President Grant by

ssuring the public that the latter is not opposed to the so-called Civil-Rights bill. He knows this, not from any consultation with the President but because he (Grant) cannot, in the nature of publican party. The insbility of the President to oppose a Republican measure—suppo there could be any such thing as a Ret neasure with the President opposed to ithardly be considered an axiom in politics. The Civil-Rights bill (which is, in fact, a bill to prouce uproar and discord where now comparative peace prevails) did certainly prevent the pasmarks on this head are to be taken, therefore, as an impeachment of the President's Republic-

THE LATE CORNERS

That corn and cats, the staple of the country hould vary in price more than 25 cents a busi one day, without a panic, a famine, or any nusual disturbance in the law of supply and lemand, is something that the average producer and consumer will find it difficult to understand. It is much easier of comprehension that watered stocks, manipulated by rings, should be forced up and down at the pressure of the bulls or boars. But here are breadstuffs, the probable supply of which can be readily estimated as well as the demand; and, after these estimates are fairly made up, the legitimate price can only be ma have not occurred or been threatened in the present case. The scenes on the Board of Trade yesterday are, therefore, the most remarkable evidences that could be furnished of the power of the gambling mania, which in former times once extended to tulips and might be equally extended to turnips. When men want to gamble, they find a way to do it, and some win and others lose So far there is no particular sympathy to be expressed for the losers, who went into the deal" with their eyes open. There have probably been few "innocent" purchasers at the exaggerated prices, and the "innocent" sellersfor their grain than they would have received i there had been no "corner." This does no excuse the gambling, and the ultimate effect or the legitimate buyers and sellers is just as dele e rions as if the reverse had been the case The "corner" happened to be successful and some of the producers have enjoyed a temporary benefit which must be dearly paid for, under the general law of compensation, i the results of an unnatural disturbance of of

legitimate markets.

There can be no species of gambling, however which is not tainted with fraud, and the presen nstance does not seem to be an exception to the rule. It is stated that the managers of the "corner" bought of and sold to the same men with the purpose, subsequently carried out, of making their delivery so close to the hour of 3, the closing of trade, that the purchasers would not have time to deliver back, and would, therefore, be obliged to settle Henceforth the Board of Trade men must provide themselves with watches having independent second-hands, such as the turfites and jockeys carry. Trading has been reduced to so fine a point that a quarter of a minute may cost a man thousands. The trick was one entirely worthy of professional gamblers, and we do not know whether the professional gamblers on the other side, who were caught by it, have much right to complain : but the general inter ests of commercial morality must undoubtedly suffer from it. The books have not yet been posted so as to show the money actually made will probably be a good many disputes, and there may be an appeal to the Courts before the "deal" is fairly closed and all the money paid over. -But, for the present, the only conclusion of any general public interest is, that the attempt by the last Legislature to put a stop to gambling on the Board of Trade was an abortion, or that the law passed to that end is not enforced as it

THE LAW OF BRIBERY.

moralized in 1871-'2 by the prosecutions for bribery, the prosecutions failed in numerous cases, because, under the law, the person offering or paying the bribe was as guilty as the official, and could not be made to testify. The law has, however, been changed since that time, and the technical objection that Aldermen or members of the City Council were not included within th officials punishable for bribery has also been disposed of by statute. The new law, which went into operation July 1, 1874, contains the

following provisions:

Whoever corruptly, directly or indirectly, gives any money or other bribe, present, reward, promise, contract, obligation, or security for the payment of any money, present, reward, or any other thing, to any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sherif, Coronso, Clerk, Constable, Jailer, Attorney-General, State's Attorney, County Attorney, member of the General Assembly, or other officer, ministerial or judical, or to any legislative, executive, or other officer of any incorporated cits. tire, executive, or other officer of any incorporated city,
. with intent, etc., the person so giving, and the
officer so receiving, . . shall be deemed guilty of
bribery, and shall be punished by confinement in the
Penitentiary for a term not less than one, nor more

than five years.

The second section makes the offer to give or receive an offense punishable by a fine of \$5,000. The law further provides that when, in the trial of any case under the act, it shall appear to the Court that any person other than the one on trial is "a material and necessary witness, and that his testimony would tend to criminate himself, the Court may cause an order to be entered of record that such witness be released from all liability to be prosecuted or punished on account of any matter to which he shall be required to testify, and, upon such order being eutered, uch witness shall be compelled to testify!"

Heretofore, persons in office accepting bribes have escaped conviction and punishment because of the refusal of the persons paying the bribe to testify. This excuse is no longer a valid one, and any witness necessary to convict the accused can be released by the Court and be made to tell the whole facts. Now, there is no excuse for the non-pro-

tion of the corrupt members of the Common Council and the Board of County Commisioners this matter of the legislation for the erection of a Court-House and the election of architects We have stated the case where one respectable architect was offered an election for \$26,000. The man who made this offer professed to represent a sufficient number of the Aldermen and mers to ratify the contract. This man can be compelled to testify, and testify as to his ipals. Let us have the investigation now.

election as architects, the crime was a double one. In the first place, it was bribery of the in the second place, it was a fraud. It was an offer to elect them to an office unknown to the law, and which the Common Council cannot create. If this money has been distributed and paid over to the officials, Mesers, Egan and thereof, as obtained under false pretenses. A this time would have a most wholesome effect upon our Municipal Government.

OUR LOCAL MILITIA.

liering. No attempt was made to organize miliis regiments out of the veteran volunteers. Our two great fires have shown that this was a mistake. We need a militia. Nowadays, when two or three buildings are in a blaze, everybody within a block or so begins to move. They are helped by gange of thieves, who plunder openly. No doubt a reorganized police force, which would catch criminals more promptly, and a vigorous prosecution of the law to send them, when caught, to the Penitentiary, would greatly diminish the danger to which we are now exposed, but it would not remove it entirely. Even when there is no conflagration to disturb the public peace, Chicago lies at the mercy of the mob. What could we do if our streets saw a repetition of the New York riots of 1863? Call upon the United States and neighboring cities to furnish us troops, and then wait amid arson and murder for the call to be answered. Our scanty police force, unused to arms, could do nothing. A levy of citizens would result in opposing mob to mob prond of its name, as the New York Seventh, fo instance, is of its renown, an hour's steady work with ball-cartridge would drive ruffianism back to its lair. The very existence of such a force would be a standing guard, just as the existence of want, and ignorance, and crime, is standing menace for the city.

In order to form such a force, many agenci are needful. The State must furnish guns and contrements, and perhaps provide, as New York does, for the exemption of militia from jury-service. The city must rent an armory. The wealthy must subscribe to help defray th cost of uniforms, etc. And rich and poor mus chant to send his clerks. He must become a nominal member himself. It would be well, at first, to raise only a battalion. This would soon grow into a regiment. Every large city needs a military force. For every large city contains enough desperate men to lead a mob. gathered in moments of popular passion, to any and every mischief, despite what the police car do. All law rests on force. Let us see to it in time that our force is strong enough to make our law respected at any and all times. Where clubs are in vain, bullets are potent.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

It was intended that a resolution should be introduced at the last meeting of the Common Council calling upon Mr. Jesse O. Norton, th Corporation Counsel, to resign. For some reason or other the resolution was not introduce but it is probable that it has only been postponed and not abandoned. Unless Mr. has the discernment to see that it is for the bes interests of the city that he should retire, it is to be hoped the Council will adopt such a resolu tion as preliminary to his retirement. He con scarcely hold the office after such action. It has Law Department of the city is inharmon In the differences between the Corporation Counsel and the City Attorney so Yar, Mr. Jamieson has been right and Mr. Norton has been fore, to give way.

It is the duty of the Corporation Com furnish legal opinions for the guidance of the Mayor the Common Conneil and the various branches of the City Government. The opin ions which Mr. Norton has furnished have proved defective in so many instances, and at such heavy expense, that the Council Committees and the departments have generally appealed to the City Attorney for counsel. This practice not only throws too much work and responsibility upon the City Attorney, but it ren ders the Corporation Counsel a useless append age, with nothing to do but draw his \$6,000 year and provide a disorganizing element in the City Government. Mr. Norton began his work by giving some very absurd opinions on the eligibility of certain persons to certain offices and he has followed up this bad beginning with a series of remarkable and uniform mistakes.

The most serious error he has committed was in the advice he gave relative to the repeal of the North State street ordinance. The case was one which a neophyte in law might have understood. It was briefly this: When the ordinance for widening North State street was passed, the damages and benefits were assessed by Commissioners as provided by law. As soon as the condemnation proceedings were commenced, the title to the property con-demned passed to the city. The amount of damages was then fixed by appraisement. It was generally regarded as exorbitant and excessive. Subsequently this amount was assessed pro rata upon the adjoining property adjudged to have been benefited by the improvement. The assess ment of benefits gave dissatisfaction in certain quarters. The Common Council asked Mr. Norton whether they could not repeal the assessment, and afterwards make another. Mr. Norton told them they could. Mr. Jamieson told them they could not. The Council acted upon Mr Norton's advice and repealed the ordinance The case was carried to the courts, and Judge Jameson decided that the city did not relieve itself of its liability for damages by the repeal of this ordinance, but that it had shut itself out from the collection of the benefits assessed on the adjoining property. Judge Jameson's decision will unquestionably be sustained by the Supreme Court. Mr. Norton's opinion in this instance has cost the city something like \$400,000 We supmit that the city can better afford to pay him his \$6,000 a year not to give opinions

Montgomery Blair has been making a fervent speech in support of the project of extending the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, begun in 1825. and which was subsequently dug as far as Cumberland, until it connects with the Ohio River, and so fulfills its name. His arguments are omewhat peculiar. First, Washington wished i. Everything the Father of his Country wished eas right. This resembles Senator Benton's argument in behalf of specie. After everything se had been said, he rounded off peech with what he apparently considered

second point was that a canal was better than a land ditch should be at once finished by the General Government. The logical relation of remise and conclusion is a little hazy. The peaker then stated that our enormous public ebt was a reason for, not against, our unde taking this work. We owe so much that we ought to save all we can. This canal would enable us to save money on freights. Therefore, etc., etc. Where, oh where is Wilkeson, with his pamphlet on "A National Debt a National sing "? Mr. Blair believes that digging this canal is really the only way to get the Govern ment out of the control of monopolies. When the Government can run an opposition with its own canal, it will break the present monopolies and they will lose their power. The canal wil diminish centralization, then, not increase it.

peake & Ohio Canal, if completed, would cross the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland. The Hon. Montgomery Blair is a candidate for Congress from that District. Hence this fervor.

PROCRASTINATION IN THE BEECHER TRIAL A great many people seem to think that because Mr. Beecher has been a prominent minis er he cannot sin. Putting this belief into black and white makes it absurd, but it is never theless held. Others consider, rightly enough, that Mr. Beecher's long service entitles him to some degree of public confidence. Very true. But the one thing needful now is a defense from the accused, not confidence in him. Delays are dangerous. Mr. Beecher's refusal to submit his statement until everybody else has testified is maging him greatly. He has a right to know the full case against him, but no right to keep his defense from being met by rebutting testimony. Yet this is what the impartial Committee proposes to allow him to do. It is gravely anounced that the investigation will close with the ception of Mr. Beecher's statement. This is most too foolish to be true. If it is persisted in, the verdict of the Committee will be utterly rithout weight. It will convince nobody,-unle the nobody be of the Halliday stripe, capable of giving the lie to the angel Gabriel. Cannot the Committee see that half-doing is unloing?-that the only way to settle the scanlal forever is to investigate fully and publicly and to treat Mr. Beecher precisely as it does Mr. lilton? This monstrous assumption that the ormer is to undergo no cross-examination, and that his written defense is to be held, like the Bible, as beyond criticism, can only harm the can it is designed to aid. When James Brahanan left Washington, he announced that he would at once publish a vindication of his Adinistration in its relations to the Southern Confederacy. The book was soon in the hand of the Appletons, but after every battle it was altered. When Gettysburg was fought, the tatement it contained to the effect that the uthor always knew the South would win was hanged to exactly the opposite assertion. Mr. seecher is apparently occupying about the same conition as Mr. Buchanan was then. His statenuch credence, unless some steps are taken to nittee are trying to get at the truth, and the whole truth, and not at some means of screening the man whom the truth might hurt. We would

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

like to believe Mr. Beecher innocent, if he and

The International Congress, which met in Bru els on the noon of the 27th, has come together to take under consideration a code of the laws of war. To the Emperor of Russia is due the honor of he gland seems not disposed to favor it. Her Envoy has been instructed to retire should any question affecting maritime warfare be introduced. She ticles prepared by the Russian Government to be submitted to the Congress include several which affect operations at sea, but to which England is altogether unwilling to subscribe. Switzer land will not be represented at Brussels. Neither. it would seem, will the United States, although the Emperor of Russia has sent a special invitation to our Government to send an Envoy there. France has been long re-Inetant to take part in it, but, at the eleventh hour, her reluctance has been over ome. Germany has looked upon it with favor hoping to succeed in introducing into the war isages of Europe certain notions of her own nilitary men, which, it is said, would be peculiarly operous in their effects on the inhabits of a conquered or defeated country, should they

The object of the Congress is mainly to ador body of rules which will insure the human reatment of prisoners and the mitigation of the sufferings inseparable from warfare. It is felt to be a necessity of our times that the Great Powers should agree upon a code of laws to be followed by those exercising military authority in an enemy's country, declaring the distinct between combatants and non-combatants, regu lating the treatment of prisoners, defining legiti mate and illegitimate warfare, the lawfulness of reprisals, the rights and duties of belligerents to each other and towards strangers. Some very important points of internations law relating to belligerents are still unwhether when volunteer or irregular troops are captured they should be treated as prisoners of war. They have, within the last ten years, been not unfrequently put to death, on the ground that only regulars have a right to fight against

To the existing code of the laws of war it is proposed to add thirty-one other sections. These thirty-one proposed provisions the Brussels Congress has under consideration. Several of the amendments are of the first importance. It is. smong other things, proposed that the General commanding in a foreign country shall have power to compel the civil authorities to remain at their posts and to collect all taxes due the Gov. ernment while its authority is suspended; that no Commander shall declare he will give no quarter to a garrison because of the obstinacy rith which it shall have defended a fortress; that explosive bullets shall be prohibited; that an open habitants offer no resistance, shall not be at-tacked or bombarded; that an inhabitant of a country occupied by the enemy conveying inrmation to the opposite side shall be tried by ourt-martial; that parties attempting to effect cation between one portion and another of an army by means of a balloon shall not be considered as spice, but as neutrals; that cordents and reporters following in the wake of armies shall not be treated as neutrals, but as legal enemies, though not as criminals. Parties taking charge of the sick, as surgeons,

sides. It is proposed that only regular troops shall be permitted to carry on war, and that masses of the people shall not be permitted to oppose the invasion of an enemy. It is to be hoped that this last provision will be rejected. It is gretty certain to meet with opposition. The Congress has a great work before it, and every lover of humanity will rejoice to see it succeed in despoiling war of even a few of its terrors.

A CHANCE TO PUNISH HERETICS. Judge Poland's law authorizing the indictand removal to Washington City, of any editor or publisher accused of libel, has more than an ordipary scope. Libels are ordinarily tried under the laws of the States where they are published, but the trial of all libels under Poland's act would be governed by what is known as the "commo aw" of the District of Columbia. Congress, in 1804, enacted that the laws of Maryland in force at the time of the cession of the District (1801) should be in force in that part of the District ceded by Maryland, and the laws of Virginia at the same date should be in force in that part of he District south of the Potomac. Since then the Virginia part of the District has been ceded back, and what remains of the original ten mile square is to this day governed by the laws of Maryland as they stood in 1801, except so far as modified by subsequent acts of Congress. The persons indicted and arrested under the Poland aw must be tried for libels under the definition of the old Maryland laws. One of these laws, hough long since repealed in Maryland, and dating back to Colonial days, but still in force in the Distrut of Columbia, has been hunted up by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, and eads as follows :

An act to punish blasphemous swearers, drun

An act to punish blasphemous swearers, drunkards, and Sabbath-breakers, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for the punishing such offenders.

Be to enacted by the Right Ronor able the Lord Proprisor, by
and with the advide and consent of his Lordship Governor,
and the tipper and Lowes Rouse of Assembly, and the
authority of the same:

That if any person shall hereafter within this province wittingly, maliciously, and advisabily, by writing
or speaking, biaspheme or curse God, or deny our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny
the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, or
the Godhead, or shall utter any profane words concerning the Holy Trinity or any of the persons thereof, and shall be thereof convict by verdict or confession, shall for the first offense be bored through the
tongue and fined £20 sterling to the Lord Proprietor,
to be applied to the use of the county where the offense
shall be committed, to be levied on the offender's
body, goods, and chattels, lands, or tenement; and in
case the said fine cannot be levied, the offender shall
suffer six months's imprisonment without ball or mainprise; and that for the second offense, the offender,
being thereof convict as aforesaid, shall be etigmatized by burning in the forehead with the letter B,
and fined £40 sterling to the Lord Proprietor, to be
applied and levied as aforesaid, and in case the same
cannot be levied the offender shall suffer twelve
months' imprisonment without ball or mainprise;
and that for the third offense, the offender being convict as aforesaid, and in case the sums
cannot be levied the offender shall suffer twelve
months' imprisonment without ball or mainprise;
and that for the third offense, the offender being convict as aforesaid, and in case the sums
cannot be levied the offender shall suffer twelve
months' imprisonment without ball or mainprise;
and that for the third offense, the offender being convict as aforesaid, and in case the sums

[There are fourteen sections more, but they refer to wearing, drinking, and breaking the Sabbath.] If any person, anywhere in the United States shall, by writing, deny that Christ is the Son of God, or deny the Holy Trinity, or the Godhead of either Person of the Trinity, or write profanely of either of such Persons, and a copy of such paper is found in the District of Columbia. then the person so writing may, under the Poland law, be indicted, arrested, and tried in the District of Columbia, and, if convicted, be bored through the tongue; and, if the offense be repeated, be branded on the forehead with the letter B; andfor a third offense be hanged This is the style and character of the law of

libel in force in the District of Columbia, to which laws the entire newspaper press of the the Poland-Butler-Carpenter-Conkling law of the last session. This is literally going back to the dark ages, and a revival of a code which exists in no part of the civilized world outside of the District of Columbia.

CIVIL SERVICE IN FRANCE Ours is not the only country in which plaints are made concerning the civil service. France is searcely any better satisfied with her way in which places in the civil service in France are filled is as different from that in which they are filled in this country as it is possible to imagine. It is urged, there as here, that the people are not served with anything like the attention given by employes in private enterprises to the interest of their employers, for the reason that there is no competition between them, and that the system of promotion is in itself unjust. Frenchme say, just as we do, that the State has not yet discovered the secrét of obtaining from its functionaries a maximum of labor both as to quality and to quantity. The interests of business men and their agents are, as a rule, identical. This is not the case in the civil service of

the country. In France, writers have gone so far as to say that the interests of the civil servants of the country are oftener opposed than identical with those of the public. The system of appointment is largely chargeable with this to places in the civil service in France. The ferred by a course of study in certain institutions, or by a diploma. Competition is no necessarily excluded from this method. The some one who has the right to appoint under

or Bachelor of Sciences. In other cases candidates are required to have passed through the Polytechnie School, and to have had some experience in the application of the science acquired such as in the construction of roads and bridges, or in mining. The fault found with these candidates is that they are brought up from their very youth to look forward to public employment; and public employment in France mean employment in governing. They are usually, therefore, a domineering class, who conside themselves born to command. This is not, how ever, the most serious objection found to them. Beceiving their appointment only in considera-tion of having passed through certain schools, or because they have obtained a degree which signifies little, they usually know nothing of real life, are thoroughly unpractical, and understand scarcely any thing of business. They not only know nothing School-training alone is no preparation for the

of commercial life; but they have a supre-contempt for it, and for those engaged in it. civil service. The most it usually accomplished is to train the memory. The judgment which demands are most frequently made in active life is left entirely undeveloped. No such training is of itself sufficient to fit one to discharge successfully the duties of a position which brings one in business relations with men. It is found that the officers the Executive are, as a rule, no better than those who are installed into direct from their studies. They may have more experience of the world. They do not, as a rule, have the qualifications which

able, since their choice is made arbit Executive is besieged by a class of men looing for enen public employment who have falled in obtaining a situation on their own merits. These constituted a majority of the applic

is, that, no matter how appointed, the public arestate. It is generally granted that a party holis has office for dife. That he should so hold it is practically part of the law of the land. The fact that an officer cannot be removed take any from him all ambition, all anxiety about her his place, and not a little of the desire to do geo work. Then, again, the method of prom by order of seniority. When a vacancy occur, not the fittest, but the oldest, subordinate it entitled to succeed him. It thus happens that the head of an office is one totally unfit for his periods. sition. All his life he has been le obey. Independence of judgment or of sets is unknown to him. To be successful. service of France, says one of her most emissis economists, M. Courcelle-Seneull, all one medis to live on, to never tread on the com chief, to never take the initial and to do the average amount of lab of those filling similar positions. brought up under such a system care the public good. They look at all this the spectacles of self-interest, and are troubled by what is transpiring about them only in preportion as they imagine it will affect their ow promotion. It thus seems that, for reasons different from those which obtain in this France is dissatisfied with her civil service. She like ourselves, is endeavoring to reform it, and finds the business no easy one.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Samuel B. Buggles has just published a pamphlet containing the agricultural statistics of this country. From it we gather the following items of interest: Of the whole area of the States and Territories, viz., 1,897,055,220 acres. more than 188,912,883 are improved. The growth of agricultural production has more than kep pace with the growth of population in the last thirty 'years. In 1840 the population of the 38,558,371. The wheat grown in 1840 amounted to 84,811,175 bushels ; in 1870 it was 287,745,616 bushels. The manufacture of butter and cheese was represented in the former year by 202,410, 440 pounds; in the latter by 677,017,086. Be tween the year 1340 and the year 1870 the yield of hay was almost trebled. In 1850 the cash value of farms, including tive stock, implements, machinery, was \$3,967,343,580. In 1876 it was \$11,124,958,747. The production of hay wa twice as great. The value of animals shugh tered increased from \$111,703,142 to \$333,864, 376; the yield of tobacco from \$199,752,65 to \$262,735,341; of wheat, from \$100,468,574 e287,745,626. The yield of the cotton crop in bal was 2,469,093 in 1850. In 1870 it was 3,011.99 The rice and sugar crops show a falling off. The former fell from 215,813,487 to 73,635,03 pounds, and the latter from 267,577 bogsbos to 807,943. The value of the products of or manufactures rose from \$1,019,106,616 to \$4,232,325,493. In 1870 the agricultural population amounted to 5,922,471 persons. Of these, 5,325, 363 were natives of the United States.

The California express to-morrow morning passes over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacie Railroad, and residents on the line of that road can obtain the Sunday edition of THE TRIBUTE from the regular news-agent.

NOTES AND OPINION

The Delaware Republicans, in State Conv.

tion, July 28, adopted a platform without one word of recognition, or that can be construed as a recognition, of President Grant.

—The call of a Republican State Convention in South Carolina embodies an unauthorised

stump-speech says:

It cannot longer be denied, and it would be estimated longer to withhold the facts, that the pression dition of affairs in our State is made chargeable to the colored race, who represent not only the great built of Republicans here, but who constitutes a majority of its citizens.

Whereupon certain of the servile party press in the North shout, "Ah ha i Thai settles it,"
with as much complacency as Mr. Meswher
would renew his promises; and the Buffalo Epress delares: "This is as it should be, and is
in marked contract with the whimpering of the
Democratic Chivalry." But the Washingto a
National Republican to illustrate another subject (viz.: the rights and wrongs of bolting),
makes some remarks which fit well in this connection. The Republican says it is almost always
wrong to bolt a party-nomination, but—
In South Carolina [in 1873], when Reuben Tonlisson ran for Governor against Frank Mess, there was
a nearer approach to justification of a bolt than has
ever before or since occurred within the history of the
party. The people had been misled, had been rebedand were again to be deceived by a ring of unprincipal
reacals; and the effort to reform the party within the
Convention failed because the ring maintained its in the North shout, " Ah he! Th

The "ring" (so-called) that mai

The "ring" (so-called) that the supremacy in South Carolina in 1873 is, in fact, the whole body of colored leaders and follows: not less powerful now than then. When the it will be time to look for resulta. -As a part of the cond

—As a part of the concurrent histor Carolina politics, we find this: Ex-Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, has a dress to the Republicans of Fairfield Cou State, defending his own Administration, ing all the responsibility for the great inc debt upon the Legislature, whose object we from the Treasury every dollar that was a Gov. Scott was thrown overboard, and bec

one of the bolters, in 1872. The file wanted a Moses, and they got one them. They will renominate this same the Convention of Sept. 8, and after elect him, not with standing the stumpthe call says: the call says:

The duty and responsibility of redeeming the from obloquy and diagrace, of restoring the secondiance, of building up her credit and of sub-erfron utter and complete saminlisation, and the fact of the control of the first of

Peter B. Sweeney, the brains of the brains many Ring, is taking life easy in Belgium. One is garing on the Fyramids of Egypt, and continue with the piles of money he stole. Westitis about Europe, his property being carefully after by a friend and parener at Norwall, Commission of the world of the property being carefully after by a friend and parener at Norwall, Commission of the world of the beautifully disguised, and to have left as after transacting a little business.

For whereabouts of the Treasury ring, recorrespondence from watering-places; but the Treasury ring is not yet "broken." By only old Tweed who is in [all, and his contest.

the Kansas Republican leaders do more than 10,000 majority (a loss while the Kansas City Times says:

The political situation in Kansas so-day heavy anything libs reliable prognosticals. The long and glaring array of corruptions and grand, perputnical to the

Fing (Mina.) Grange of Representation the election of Representation should be the part fall, no attention should be the candidate has been or a Democrat. The only question at he honest, capable, and to be trained wote for him, and the next Comber was and most efficient for the sation that has ever met in Washin bridge (Id.) Chief.

—Indge Poland, of Vermont, horsosition party in the way of his r B earnes the Granger element, along the "press-gag" law, and b Col. John B. Meade.—Boston Gh.

The Democratic State Commit

The Democratic State Communication of that Gov. Hendricks is Presidential candidate, have

RAILROAD NEWS

WESTERN FREIGHT-TA During the last two days, new from Chicago to Western, Southway Northwestern points, have been THE TRIBUNE. The J rates are w iles call "arbitrary rates," companies call arbitrary in a sell not pro rate on them. For roads made their rates to all and, under the system of pro rati shatever the New York companiation them. The action of the New York trunk lines in making ralase meeting at New York, the share of the Western reduced to almost nothing, made to our roads kick, and they decided pro rate with the Eastern lines, them to pay local rates established tariffs brinted yesterday and the day this action the revenues of our Western through tariff will be greatly but at the same time this is of incalculable benefit to chants of our city, who chants of our city, who much better compete with the of New York as the rates from this or New York as the research from this em points remain the same, while New York to the same points are greated. The New York roads ca rates only to Chicago, and from this themphirrary rates established by ou to be added. The Western lines we to be solded. The Western lines were to take this action, as they are troub ing their rates by the railroad laws the Legislatures of the various Westernmaking their local rates they are force the figures of the Railroad Commission almost every instance are unrentled, therefore, claim that their new which are as low as can be made, ou satisfactory to the New Yorkers.

Mr. S. M. Felton, Jr., has been apped seal Superintendent of the Pan Handle with his office at Pittsburg. Mr. E young man, but inherits railroad abilitians of Samuel M. Felton, long the dispresident of the Philadelphia, Wim Baltumore Bailroad Company.

Special Denote to The Chicago Tri Joune. Ill., July 31.—The Superin the cut-off division of the Michigan Ce road, Mr. Carlton Wheeler, resigned to J. G. Hopper, a resident of Michigan has successor. Mr. B. McKugh, of Lich, is the local agent in this city.

THE MINNESOTA LAW Special Dispatch to The Chicago To Special Dispatch to The Chicago To St. Paul., Minn., July 81.—The Sta oners' schedules of freight-rates w at railroad-men themselves, after one gust study, are yet unable to say jus-set they will have upon their business tis evident that, as the schedules are fistance entirely, a strict conformity will stop the companies from giving the liting as now to sparsely-se illities as now to sparsely-settled di the western portions of their lines; als special freight contracts, made for the special freight contracts, made for the stabuliding up trade along the lines, to be revoked. Whether the comp be injured in the matter capta, as proportioned to the doubtful, but it is certain that the ru litten of the State will lose by the app the Commissioners, rates and rules. commissioners' rates and rules—that is, from certain sin stations—the rates are

anies, at least, The home companies, at least, interform closely to the rates and schedul commissioners till the next Legislatin formed, shall amend the law, if for lay. However, two influential railroad say that the Commissioners' schedules at correct business principles, and the law railroad companies towards correctors of management which have implied to the companies. Their objection has law requires them to prove in court allevident—that freight may be rectally reduced the compels the Commissioner shee shirely by distance, without regiment and regularity of the traffic.

THE GRASSHOPPER

Troublesome Insects
Enstward from Minness Senetward from Minness Senetward from Minness Senetward in myr se rapidly moving eastward in myr sill doubtless reach Wisconsin, perhaustic the flying season is passed. The forast to day very abundant at a minnes far east of their former seene of the first them. All the damage the late on the first them. All the damage the late of the second of the second of the second of the damage the late of the damage da

ill not escape.

Sr. Lötts, July St. — Great quantif
Spare have oppoared it. Western
Spare hav

oloe is made arbitrarily. The ded by a class of men looking ployment who have failed in men on their own merits. These rity of the applicants for publicants for pub-

the civil service of Pr ally granted that a party holis That he should so hold it is

d with her civil service. She

es, viz., 1,897,055,220 acres.

rops show a failing off. The 215,313,487 to 73,635,021

from \$1,019,106,616 to

71 persons. Of these, 5,308, the United States.

express to-morrow morning ago, Rock Island & Pacific ints on the line of that road

ay edition of THE TRIBURE

publicans, in State Conven-ed a platform without one or that can be construed as sident Grant. spublican State Convention embodies an unauthorized

end that " Mal-administra-line must cease," and the

enied, and it would be crim-the facts, that the present con-state is made charges his to the sent not only the great bulk t who constitute a majority of

of the servile party press
"Ah ha! That settles it,"
placency as Mr. Micawber
mises; and the Buffalo Exis is as it should be, and is
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"But the Washingto a
to illustrate another suband wrongs of bolting),
which fit well in this concon says it is almost always
-nomination, buti 1873), when Reuben Tomlinpainst Frank Moses, there was
pastification of a bolt than has
urred within the history of the
been misled, had been robbed,
selved by a ring of unprincipled
to reform the party within the
street he ring maintained its

alled) that maintained its Carolina in 1872 is, in fact, lored leaders and followers now than then. When they iministration shall cease," t for results. concurrent history of South and this:

th Carolina, has made an ad-us of Fairfield County, in the m Administration, and throu-y for the great increase of its are, whose object was to "filen y dollar that was collected for

own overboard, and became 1872. The filching blacks they got one who pleases ominate this same Moses in Sept. 8, and afterwards re-unding the stump-speech in

AND OPINION.

URAL STATISTICS. uggles has just published a ing the agricultural statistics om it we gather the follow-t: Of the whole area of the

sel absolute the corruption in State politice, but also as not only the corruption in State politice, but also as infectors pretensions of Grant, and the unparalest infectors pretensions of Grant, and the unparalest infectors of the entire Federal Administration.

The salary-grabbers of the Forty-second Congress torn out by be a pitiable set of cowards of the copie, and they assured us that they were the reple, and they assured us that they were the reple, and they assured us that they were the reple, and they assured us that they were the reple, and they assured us that they were the reple, and they assured the they have a sured us that they were the reple, and they assured the their prediction that not man who handled the back-pay sinds any chance of going into the Forty-fourth stands any chance of going into the Forty-fourth stands any chance of going into the Forty-fourth stands and Republicans. We mean you, a bandcrais and Republicans. We mean you, a bandcrais and Republicans. We mean you, a bandcrais and their heads into that network of all who man their heads into that network of all who man their heads into that network of and corruption known as the salary-stallified (N. Y.) Observer.

I seld for the measure which would take money at my pocket. I voted to make the measure retrosite in the company of the pay (salary-stallified (N. Y.) Observer.

I seld for the measure which would take money out of own pocket of take the money out of own pocket. Mr. Dunnell? And, if you will did you to to bad as to vote to have it taken the your pocket. When you were sure the salary-grab would supply your of hot you'ded for the measure when you were sense to make the salary-grab would supply and then voted against it. Bosh, in Dunnell that's too thim altogether.—Ref finel from the pocket. The endidate has been or is Republican.—Cambridge (II) Chief.

In the election of Representatives to Constant the endidate has been or is Republican.—Cambridge (II) Chief.

I have been and most efficient for the good of the sain that ha

nge Poland, of Vermont, has struck an sposition party in the way of his renomination. Reuriss the Granger element, and makes an isse of the "press-gag" law, and its candidate will John B. Meade.—Boston Globe.

The Democratic State Committee, not being midded that Gov. Hendricks is entirely dead as i Pesidential candidate, have decided to print 10,000 expies of his recent speech for circulation. This will put him out of his misery.—

jority of the honest, right-limiting portion.
A number of newspapers, heretofore I. have taken down their colors and hoisted is names. The rumbling of the comi irredy beard in the distance. The farmer men of the State have etermined to ronly the corruption in State politics, but alterm pretensions of Grant, and the unparanessy of the entire Federal Administration

RAILROAD NEWS.

WESTERN FREIGHT-TARIFFS. being the last two days, new freight-tariffs, an Choago to Western, Southwestern, and tarhestern points, have been published in the Tamura. The strates are what railroad sil not pro rate on them. Formerly New law roads made their rates to all points West, and, under the system of pro rating, the Westable them. The action of the four leading lee York trunk lines in making rates at their lime meeting at New York, by which its share of the Western roads was addeed to almost nothing, made the managers of our roads kick, and they decided to no longer per rate with the Eastern lines, but compel hem to pay local rates established in the new tariffs printed yesterday and the day before. By this action the revenues of our Western roads from through tariff will be greatly increased, but at the same time this arrangement is of incalculable benefit to the merchants of our city, who can now much better compete with the merchants of New York as the rates from this city to Western points remain the same, while those from New York to the same points are greatly increased. The New York roads can make their missorily to Chicago, and from this point West its stided. The Western lines were compelled to tak this action, as they are troubled in makeing that make by the ratiroad laws enacted by saided. The Western lines were compelled this section, as they are troubled in make that rates by the raircoad laws enacted by legistures of the various Western States. In king their local rates they are forced to adopt fures of the Bailroad Commissioners, which should every instance are unremunerative, of the force, claim that their new local rates, have as low as can be made, ought to be shelver to the New Yorkers.

Mr. S. M. Felton, Jr., has been appointed Genal Sperintendent of the Pan Handle Bailroad,
will his office at Pittsburg. Mr. Felton is a
youn man, but inherits railroad ability, being a
so of Samuel M. Felton, long the distinguished
resident of the Philadelphia, Wilmington &
himsore Bailroad Company.

Special Desputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Journ, H., July 31.—The Superintendent of
a cil-off division of the Michigas Central Bailmad ir. Carlton Wheeler, resigned to-day, Mr.
LG. Hopper, a resident of Michigan City, Ind.,
shis successor. Mr. B. McKugh, of Marshall,
liah, is the local agent in this city.

the local agent in this city. THE MINNESOTA LAW.

BYECT OF THE NEW PREICHT-RATES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

B. Paul, Minn., July 31.—The State Commissen' schedules of freight-rates work such an the change in the tariffs of the different roads similroad-men themselves, after one day's dilgat study, are yet unable to say just what efficiency will have upon their business, though livident that, as the schedules are based on take entirely, a strict conformity with them to the companies from giving the same facts as now to sparsely-settled districts on a summer portions of their lines; also, that all peal freight contracts, made for the purpose taking up trade along the lines, will have to worked. Whether the companies will a peal freight to the matter of respect to the contact, is destinable in the matter of respectively. It is the certain that the rural population of its State will lose by the application of the Gammisconers' rates and rules. In some interesting the commissioners appears to have been to spaling the rates without reducing the earn-tablem companies, at least, intend to conchange in the tariffs of the different roads

he home companies, at least, intend to conlar closely to the rates and schedules of the
description of the law, if found necesstruct, shall amend the law, if found necesstruct, the influential railroad managers
with the Commissioners' schedules are based
a smet business principles, and they will help
a milead companies towards correcting the
most of management which have impoverished
a loal soundaries. Their objections are that
as requires them to prove in count—what is
a requires them to prove in count—what is
a required to the stations cheaper than at
and compels the Commissioners to make
strictly by distance, without regard to the
stand regularity of the traffic.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

reublesome Insects Moving Restward from Minnesota.

Paut, Minn, July 30.—The grasshoppers noisy moving eastward in myriads, and southess reach Wisconsin, perhaps Illinois, the fying reason is passed. They are reliced y very abundant at a number of far east of their former scene of activity. In this city several gardens are overrunted. All the damage the late comers can all to deposit eggs which will hatch out and devastating insects another year. It assolutely certain that other states than all complain of the scourge next year, and south of insects continue their present actives the Central and Eastern States

Locus, July SI.—Great quantities of grass-have appeared in Western and South-makers and are destroying everything

MEAT COMMERCIAL NEWS AGENCY.

bility of redeeming the Shie root, of restoring the public public per credit and of saving plete annihilation, rest pouls of that [the black] race. It. it is responsibility they came came of every race, and of the invalid property beautiful and the responsibilities. It is a superior of the broken for your responsibilities. In a formal says:

brains of the broken Tancasy in Beigium. Connoily did of Egypt, and comparing money he stole. Woodward comperty being carefully looks that a Norwalk, Com. Harry teem in New York has word, and to have left for Brasil sessiness.

the Treasury ring, read watering-places; but then not yet "broken," It is in jail, and his confederation. Ion. July 81.—The European news the Reuter Telegram Company, of Rolling and Havas, Laftis & Co., of Paris, have seed ander arrangements made between for long term of years, and the agency of the Havas, London and Paris." The of the Reuter Company, which there is upplied for European, which there is supplied for European, and commercial affairs of the United that and commercial affairs of the United that we the United that we the United that we have been extended to the Argentine Republic, Chair, and such that are in the composition of the mations of South America, as are in the composition of the mations of South America as are in the consolicated companies announce will be entered and commercial attains of the United the mations of South America as are in the consolicated companies announce will be consolicated companies announce will be their charge to all pares of FOREIGN.

Important Speech of Gambetta in the French Assembly.

The Motion to Adjourn on the 6th of August Carried.

Defeat of an Attempt to Raise the State of Siege.

Grounds of Spain's Complaint Against France.

The German Squadron May Drive the Spanish Navy Over to the Carlists.

FRANCE.

Pars, July 31.—In the Assembly to-day, the question of a recease came up for debate. M. Gambetta made an important speech, professedly against a prorogation of the session, but really in favor of the Bepublic. Prorogation, he said, was simply intended to conceal the im-

potence of the Assembly, which, although it arrogated constitutional powers, had done nothing but successively reject all known forms of government. The Right was responsible for whatever might happen. The organization of the Septennate was as impossible as that of the Monardby. He made a powerful appeal for the establishment of a Republic, which would give peace and union to France, and concluded by demanding that the state of siege be raised.

The speaker was tunultuously applauded by the Left.

During the subsequent debate, the Marquis de Franclieu, a Legitimist, declared that he considered it his right and duty to do everything in his power to re-establish the Monarchy. This caused great excitement, and the Left called tor the views of the Government on the subject.

Gen. de Classey, Vice President of the Ministerial Council, replied that the Government would seek with firmness and impartiality to make its powers respected by all parties.

A motion to raise the state of siege was rejected by a vote of 282 yeas to 365 nays.

The motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until the 36th of November was finally carried by a large majority.

London, July 31.—The telegraph office at santander has refused to accept any dispatch relating to military operations and events of the

Madrid, July 31.—The Imparcial makes the following specifications of the complaint against France: Arms bearing the royal initials of Don Carlos have been publicly sold at Bayonne. A manufactory at, Bordeaux has been allowed to undertake contracts for supplying the Carlist army with boots and shoes. The Duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, has been suffered to reside at Pau without being interned. The demand for the extradition of the Chief, Savalls, on account of various criminalities, was refused by the French Government, and his return into Spain was not prevented. The Prefect of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees, who promoted the public entry of the Carlists into Spain, is still retained in office. Thousands of armed recruits for the Carlists have crossed the frontier. Finally, two cargoes of arms from France have been landed for the Carlists.

LONDON, July 31.—The excavations for the new Law-Courts have rendered Temple Bar quesafe, and all traffic under it, between the strand and Floet street, is interdicted, causing much inconvenience.

London, July 31.—Travel has been resumed through Temple Bar, that structure having been propped up and declared safe.

THE ALLEGHENY FLOOD. Clearing Away the Debris Danger of

Pestilence from Decaying Substances
-Relief for the Needy. PITTEBURG, Pa., July 31.—The work of elear-ing up the debris in the flooded districts con-tinues unabated. Three more bodies were reand Butcher's Run, in Allegheny, is getting positively fearful, and is threatening, in addition

positively fearful, and is threatening, in addition to one calamity, that of a pestilence. The authorities are doing all in their power to clear away the ruins, but the number of men is almost insufficient, and more cannot well be put to work. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given the labor of 100 men to assist in the work.

Contributions are coming in freely from every quarter, and they are very much needed. Clothing as well as money is acceptable. Reined depots, remunding one of Cheago in October, 1871, have been established in the districts devastated, and everything is being done to alleviate immediate wants. About 800 families who escaped the flood have lost their all.

170 the Associated Press.

Perrisause, July 81.—Subscriptions to the relief fund for the sufferers by the late flood are pouring in rapidly. The total amount subscribed now reaches about \$30,000.

The total loss of life, so far as known, foots up 133 persons drowned.

To-morrow the work of clearing away the debris in Voeghtery's Meadow, Butchers' Bun district, will be commenced, and there is every reason to suppose that additional bodies will be recovered. The damage to the streets and sewers in this district will reach \$50,000. ers in this district will reach \$50,000.

THE INDIANS.

Troops Ordered to Kansas. The Wyo-

ming Expedition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMARA, Nob., July 31.—Company I, Third Cavairy, Lieut, King, has been ordered from Fort McPherson to join Gen. Pope in Kansas, and will march to Grennel Station, on the Kansas Pacific, which the Southern Indians are threat-

ening.
Capt. Wessels came into Fort Steele after chasing the Indians that attacked the Seminols miners 90 miles up the Sweetwater, without catching them.

Thieving Baids in Texas and Mon-GALVESTON, Tex., July 31.—Information from Austin states that the Indians visited the town of San Saba and carried of a large number of of San Saba and carried of horses and mules.

Salt Lake, July 31.—A report from Helena.

Montaga, says the Indians raided to within 2 miles of Boseman, Montana, three days ago, and stole some stock and captured two white men.

All quiet now. THE LATE STORMS IN THE WEST.

THE LATE STORMS IN THE WEST.

TORNADO IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Patt, July 31.—Saturday last was a day of storms in Southern Minnesots. From 6 to 70 clock a fleroe west wind swept over the northern towns of Faribuult and Freeborn Counties at Wells and the vacinity. Most of the village chimneys were blown over, and several houses on Col. Thompson's farm were wrecked. In Newry a Catholic church was wrecked and two houses unroofed. A Catholic church at Sheehan's Grove was moved 10 feet from the foundation, but the frame held together. In Hardland several houses were blown down and a number of persons injured, none fatally. At Freeborn a wind-mill was wrecked and several houses unroofed. At each place both rain and hail fell heavily for a short time, accomosailed by terrific lightning. Crops were much damaged all along the storm track. Soon after, the storm struck Lake Pepin, expending most of its force on the lake and near its shores, but at Fronte of the Islands and on a few farms all the crops were blown to pieces in each place. On its easterly ourse, after leaving the lake, a number of barns were wrecked in Wisconsun, and the crops on several farms were destroyed. The bailof serveral farms were destroyed. The bailof serveral farms were destroyed. The bailof several farms were destroyed. The bailstones at Lake City were said to average an ineb

in diameter. The track of the storm was about

in diameter. The track of the storm was about 3 miles wide.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribunas.

Lansino, Mich., July 30.—The storm of the 24th and 25th lost, did some damage in various portions of the State. A part of the track of the Chicago & Lake Shore Railroad, near Lapeer, was washed away; also, a bridge crossing Pine River. At Williamston, a man names Lovejoy was killed by henting while steeping with his wife; she escaped uninjured. M. G. Woodman, of Keene Township, lonia County, while letting down a window to prevent the rain blowing in, was struck dead by lightning. A Mrs. Wells, of Homer, Midland County, was struck by lightning while standing in her door. She steepped back to a chair, exclaiming, "Oh, I shall die!" and immediately expired.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Ames Informally Asks that

Troops Be Sent to Vicksburg.

The President Refuses to Respond Except on a Constitutional Requisition.

Congressional Nominations by the Democrats in Ala-

CRIME. . A Tolede Bank Swindled by alForged Brait.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Toledo, July 31.—Last Tuesday morning, a

business-like looking man went into the Toledo Savings Institution, of this city, and presented a letter of introduction to the officers from busit a letter of introduction to the officers from bustness acquaintances in New York, and with it a
certified draft for \$8,000 upon the Ninth National
Bank of New York. He stated his name to be G.
P. Rolli; proposed to remain in the city for
some time and invest largely in grain, and would
keep a considerable balance with the bank. He
would also like \$2,000 immediately to use
that day. The officers found all his papers regular, the certified draft standing close scrutny.
The man's appearance and conversation impressed them favorably, and they advanced him
the money. A short time afterward they telegraphed to New York in reference to the matter,
and the answer was that the draft was a forgery
and Rolli a swindler. Measures were taken to
apprehend him, but he had made good his escape
from the city. The bank has tried to keep the
matter very close.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Sheckel Despatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

Indianapolas, Ind., July 31.—Kelman, President of the Indianapolis Coffin Campany, was to-day delivered to Cincinnati officers on a requisition of the Governor of Ohio, charging Kelman with forgery. The latter's attorney raised the point that Gov. Hendricks' warrant under which the arrest was made was illegal, since the Governor is out of the State, and really knew nothing about the issue, having signed blank warrants which are filled out by his private secretary. This point was raised before Judge Biair to-night, and the warrant declared invalid. The prisoner is out on \$4.000 bail on habeas coppus. The hearing is set for Wednesday. The case is exciting much interest, since it has been customary from time immentorial for such warrants to issue from the Governor's office. Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Attempt to Wreck a Bailroad Train. Special Depotch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, I.a., July 31.—Yesterday evening there was an attempt to throw the west bound passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy off the track, between Biggaville and Sagetown, but it was prevented by Mr. Hulet, of Sagetown, who chanced to be walking along the railroad on his way home from a hunt. The obstruction which had been placed upon the track, consisted of a large railroad its securely fastened down by rails. Mr. H attempted to remove this, but could not, and hearing the noise of the approaching train rushed up the track and signaled the engineer, who reversed his engine and put on the air brakes just in time to prevent a terrible disaster.

Arrest of Alleged Post-Office Robbers Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 31.—Bates Sargen Jacksonville, Ill., July 31.—Bates Sargent and William H. Sargent, two worthless fellows of this city, were arrested to-day by Special Agents J. S. Beard, of Bloomington, and W. F. Kanon, of Decatur, charged with robbing the mails. Some weeks ago, the Post-Office at Princeville, Peona County, Ill., was robbed, and soon after a package was received here by express for William H. Sargent. The express agent opened it and found \$40 or \$50 worth of postage stamps. He delivered them to Sargent, who recently offered them for sale at the Post-Office here. Bates Sargent proved to have been at Princevillo about the time of the robbery, and the two were arrested and sent to jail in default of bail.

Shooting Affray at Xemia, III.

Sincetal Demarks to The Changer Pribana, *

Farmyimed, Iil., July 31.—A shooting affray occurred near Xenia, Ill., a few days ago. A young man named Costos had been paying his attention to a young lady, who had refused him, and married another man by the name of Beard. Co...es threatened reverge, and, in company with one Gark, passed Beard's house and fired on him. Beard ran into his house for his shotgue, and with it put soveral shots into Clark and nis horse. After emptying their revolvers without hitting Beard once, they fied. Clark has since been arrested, but Coates is still at large, and defying the efficers.

A Baby-Burning Monomaniac. New York, July 31.—Henrietta Waibel, aged 15 years, has been arrested on the charge of making three attempts to burn the hotel of Leopold Appel, in West Farms, N. Y., and an infant child. The girl admits that she tried to burn up the child, and, failing in this, attempted to set fire to the house. When questioned as to her reason, she merely said that when she saw the baby asleep she took a notion that she would like to burn it, and attempted to do so by setting fire to the bed. She then said that about two years ago she was employed by Mrs. Kinney, in Tremont, and one day, while holding a baby in her arms, she felt a desire to burn it up, and hit a match and was about setting fire to its dress when the child looked up in her face and laughêd, which had the effect of staving her hand. The girl afterward went to live with Dr. Uhling, the man who buried a coffin-load of bricks, and who is now in the State Prison. New York, July 31 .- Henrietta Waibei, aged

Life-Insurance Swindlers Punished. New York, July 31.—A Dublin letter says that William Barry and Drs. Meehan and Sheedy, of Kilmallock and Bruf, in the County of Limerick, are found guilty of an attempt to defraud the New York Life-Insurance Company. Barry, who was the Company's agent, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard lator for eighteen months, and Meehan and Sheedy at hard lator for twelve months each. The indictment upon which the prisoners were tried charged them with attempting to defraud the New York Life-Insurance Company by fraudulently-prepared applications and medical reports, purporting to be all bons fide applications and reports for several gentlemen who were insured.

Swift Retribution.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 31.—The report of a horrible outrage and swift retribution reached this city to-night. The facts, as far as ascertained, are as follows: A widow named Silas resides, with her 14-year-old daughter, in De Soto Parish, near the Caddo line. At 6 o'clock last evening a negro ramed March entered the house during the absence of the mother, overpowered the daughter, carried her to the woods, and outraged her. After returning to consciousness the girl gave the alarm, and a mounted party started in pursuit of the negro, patroling the roads in the neighborhood. March was captured at 6 this morning, near the scene of the outrage, and hung on the Caddo side of Cypress Bayon.

Three Horse-Thieves Hanged.

St. Louis, July 31.—The Democraf's Kansas Swift Retribution.

Three Horse-Theves Inanged.

Sr. Louis, July 31.—The Democrat's Kansas City (Mo.) special says: "A vigilance committee of about 100 men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas for nanging horse-thieves. Three men, named Hostrook, Bill Brook, and Charley Smith, were hanged near Wellington last night, and made confessions involving twenty other parties.

The Udderzook Case.

The Udderzook Case.

West Chister, Pa., July 31.—Peritions are being signed praying for pardon or a commutation of the death sentence in the case of Udderzook. Perdue, one of Udderzook's counsel, also petitions for a pardon or commutation, and gives, as his reasons therefor, mainly those which were unavailing in the attempt of counsel to obtain a new trial.

POLITICAL

the Democrats in Alabama.

Organization of a Scandinavian League in Chicago.

The Political Troubles at Vicksburg WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31 .- The following is the telegram of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, to the President in relation to the Vicksburg

the President in relation to the Vicksburg trouble:

Jackson, Mrss., July 29, 1874.

President U. S. Gressi, Washington:

I regret to inform you that I find, upon returning here, that an aisming condition of affairs exists in Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city, and these bodies, organized and armed without authority, and in violation of law, assume to be the guardians of the peace. This is a political controversy. On the one side, the Democrats, represented by the whites, claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The Republicans, consisting mainly of blacks, claim that they fear frauds and also violence on the part of the Democrats. At one time collision and bloodshed was feared by all; but by the Democrats it is disbelleved only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they also who oppose the presence of troops at this time. Of course in this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless theyeak. I only seek peace and protection for all. On there be any serious objection why troops should not be sent there? No harm can result, for troops are in many of our clites,—at this moment in two of the cities of this State. Their presence may do great good; if may save many lives; even one would more than compensate for the harm which would result from such presence. Will it not be the least of evila to have troops there for any emergency?

(Signed)

The following reply was sent to Gov. Ames to-day:

The following reply was sent to Gov. Ames

to-day:

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The Ron. A. Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

The contents of your dispatch have been submitted to the President. He declines to move troops except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

Congressional Nominations

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31.—The Democratic

the caudidates for Congress at large.

The resolutions announce that the action of the radical portion of the Republican party nethe radical portion of the Republican party necessitates the union of the white people in self-defense; acknowledge the rights of all classes under the Constitution and laws, but reject social union or equality; denounce the so-called Civil Rights bill as a flagrant and dangerons invasion of the conservative principle and free government, and palpably in violation of the Constitution, and view with abhorrence the attempt to take possession of schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theares, etc., for the purpose of establishing negro equality; invite white immigration; urge the enactment of laws to secure wages to employes of railroad corporations; and pledge economy in the State Government, and payment of every dollar justly owed by the State when it is able to do so.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 31.—The Republican Convention at Laramic City yesterday nominated unanimously the Hon. J. M. Carey for Delegate

unanimously the Holl. J. M. Carey for Delegate to Congress.

THIRD TEXAS DISTRICT—CONSERVATIVE.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 31.—The News' special says the Conservative Convention at Fort Worth nominated J. W. Throckmorton for Congress from the Third District.

Another Salary-Grabber Comes to

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—A lively war has opened in Congressman Conger's district. He is a candidate for renomination, and everything has been going smoothly until within the last week, when the two leading papers in the two strongest Republican counties in his district, Samilae and Tuscols, have opened off him, charging him with taking his back pay, although he voted against the grab. They declare that be cannot carry the district. His main opponent for the Republican nomination will be B. W. Huston, of Yassar.

Scandinavian Free Trade League,
A meeting of Swedish, Norwegian, and Daoish
American citizens was held on the West Side
Thursday evening, and the platform adopted is
stated herein.

stated herein.

Mr. Hausen was elected permanent President, and a call issued for meeting of the Association to elect the rest of the officers Monday at 5 p. m., at the banking-house of A. Peterson, 88 South Clark street.

The platform is as follows:

The platform is as follows:

WHEREAS, The growing Scandinavian population of our city, now numbering towards 40,000 souls, in the main without full definite expressed and representative political views, we, American citizens of Scandinavian extract, believing it our duty to set ourselves as such aright, agree to form ourselves into an organization, in the full conviction that concerted action among all classes of citizens is necessary to save our country, and that the interests of all are best guarded when each and every class with unity expresses its sentiments and demands its rights as citizens; and Wheneas, The present debauched state of our national politics demand the attention and reflection of all citizens, to the end of bettering the material condition of the whole country; and
Wheneas, We are firmly convinced that in low tariff and a hard money system of national legislation alone are the remedies for our future national prosperity and greatness; and
Wheneas, Believing the doctrine that the best governed are those least governed; and Whereas, Believing the doctrine that the best governed are those least governed; and Whereas, Without any feeling of national faction, believing we are all of equal rights, the man with principle the standard, wherever his birthplace; therefore we resolve to form ourselves into a political organization, having in view:

Pirat—By public meetings to discuss the more important political questions of the day.

Scond—To instruct our brother-citizens of this their adopted country as to their political duties and to their rights as citizens of this great and free Republic.

Third—Opposition to all monopolies.

Fourth—With our every effort to oppose all political demagogism.

Fourth—With our every effort to oppose all political demagogism.

Fyth—Opposition to gag law,
Therefore, for the better furthering of the foregoing principles, we form ourselves under the style of the Scandinavian Free Trade League of the City of Chicago; to consist of a President, nine Vice-Freedents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of ten, to hold office one year, and of such Scandinavians as can and will subscribe to the foregoing as members, and we sak the cooperation of all to the end of making a permanent political club.

WISCONSIN FAIRS.

WISCONSIN FAIRS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribina.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Following are the fairs of this State, so far as heard from, to be held this fail:

State, Milwaukee, Sept. 7—12.

Northern, Oahkosh, 22—Oct. 2.

Southern, Janeaville, Sept. 22—Oct. 2.

Southern, Janeaville, Sept. 22—Oct. 2.

Southerstern, Mineral Point, Sept. 14—6.

COUNTE.

Adams, Friendship, Sept. 22—Oct. 2.

Clark, Neilisville, Sept. 22—Oct. 1.

Dane, Madison, Sept. 22—24.

Clark, Neilisville, Sept. 15—17.

Chambis, Portago, Sept. 22—Oct. 1.

Dane, Madison, Sept. 22—24.

Grant, Janeauser, Sept. 22—24.

Green, Monroe, Sept. 23—25.

Jefferson, Jefferson, Sept. 13—26.

Jefferson, Jefferson, Sept. 13—26.

Jethand, Richiand Coulte, Sept. 22—24.

Fortago, Amherst, Sept. 22—24.

Fortago, Amherst, Sept. 22—24.

Fortago, Amherst, Sept. 22—24.

Richiand, Richiand Coulte, Sept. 16—18.

Subboyges, Subboyges, Fails, Sept. 16—18.

Subboyges, Subboyges, Pails, Sept. 16—18.

Subworth, Eikhorn, Sept. 19—Oct. 2.

Wankosh, Wanksan, Oct. 7—9.

TOWN AND DISTRICE.

Beloit, Beloit, Ang. 22—23.

Lodit, Lodt, Sept. 15—18.

Wanyon, Wanyun, Oct. 1—9.

Wangon, Wanyun, Oct. 1—9.

Wangon, Wanyun, Oct. 1—9.

Rigón, Riyan, Sapt. 16—17.

Shilisburg, Shallsburg, Sept. 10—12.

THE JAY COOKE EANKRUPTGY CASE.

THE JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

New York, July 31.—A Philadelphia dispatch says: The examination of the members of the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke & Co. has not resulted in any important disclosures. Jay Cooke stated that the profits of the firm were \$50,000 in 1871, and the same in 1872, and that in 1878, up to the time of their suspension, the accumulation of profits amounted to \$1,325,000. The firm took the Northern Pacific bonds at 88 and interest, making about \$1.000. Stanley, of Portsmouth, were present from \$1.000. THE JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

worth 30 in the market, and if aid should be granted by Congress the bonds would be above par. Henry D. Cooke stated in his examination that the firm owed the First National Bank of Washington \$600,000, for which the bank had no security except \$100,000 in Northern Pacific bonds. The individual members of the firm were the principal owners of the bank. He owed the bank, personally, \$48,000 when it suspended. The secount of the Potomac Ferry Company, a concern controlled by the firm, was overdrawn \$5,000. Ameng the individual accounts with the First National Bank which were overdrawn was that of U. S. Grant, to the amount of \$2,505.57. The bank was indebted to the Treasury Department \$17,000 on account of continuous transactions, running back to 1862. Gov. Cooke said that he advised the investments in Northern Pacific. Mr. Palmestock, had, however, expressed doubts to him of the wisdom of advancing so much money to the road.

At Davemport.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chi-cago Tribune.

Patrick Carlin, of Howlett, in Sangamon County, was arraigned yesterday before Com-missioner Adams on the charge of dealing in tobacco without paying revenue tax. As usual, he was held in \$500 bonds to appear at the next

was held in \$500 bonds to appear at the naxt term of the United States Court.

—License was issued in Springfield yesterday to the Northwestern Iron and Smelting Com-pany, of Chicago, capital. \$100,000, and to the reoria Mineral Springs Company, capital \$50,000. -Ellis Dillon, the Norman horse-dealer, of

found in Europe; four of them 4 years old, and four 5-year-olds. He expects to sail on the 21st unst. on the Erin, of the National Line, so he is

inst. on the Erin, of the National Line, so he is probably almost at New York by this time.

—John Dunn, a bridge-carpenter, of Ottawa, died of cholers morbus in Lasalle on Thursday evening, after a few hours' illness.

—A 5-year-old daughter of Mr. Bly, section boss, of Washington, Tazewell County, was givee a quantity of candy by a couple of young men working for Mr. Bly. They then induced her to drink out of a bottle of whisky that they had. The little thing became intoxicated, went into a spaam, and died.

—Col. J. J. Walker, of Ford County, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District.

—Messrs. Anthony & Denbert, of Washington, Tazowell County, were in Chattsworth last week for the purpose of establishing a new bank there. They have rented the old bank building, and will open it about the 1st of August.

penter's sons.

—Bedford Farris, of Wayne County, was killed at Fairfield the other day by a wagon running over his head.

—According to the Assessor's books as returned. Wayne County has in cultivation thus year

—According to the Assessor's books as returned. Wayne County has in cultivation this year 18,305 acres of wheat, 53,042 acres of corn, 16,748 acres of oats, 15,483 acres of meadow, and 11,515 acres of other field-products. There are also 25,612 acres unclosed in pasture, 3,360 acres of orchard, and 234,293 acres of woodland. The total assessed value of all property in the county is \$4,405,814.

—During the storm last Sunday night the lightning struck the residence of A. K. Lord, in the east part of Wayne County, came down the chimner, set the bed on firs, where some of the family were sleeping, and knocked things to smash generally, but none of the family were injured. Mr. Gardner's bouse, in the west part of the county, was struck the same night, the chimney torn down, and other damage done, but no lives lost. Mr. liusher, in the south part of the county, had a horse killed, and Mr. Morison's warehouse, at Liberty, near the Wayne County line, was also struck.

terday-Sixteen soldiers from the Western army arrived at the Iowa State Prison at Fort Madison, on Friday. They were sentenced for desertion and theft. This makes twenty-four brought this

week.

—Mr. Martin, a farmer living near Perry,
Dallas County, was fatally injured on Thursday
by his reaper running over him. He was engaged in oiling some of the machinery, when the
horses got frightened and started to run, throwing Mr. Martin under the machine, and horribly
mangling his legs, both of which were immediately amputated, but death ensued in a few
hours.

hours.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Booneville report harvest hands very scarce, and sav that much of the wheat will not be out in consequence.

—Many of the Swedes about Swede Point, DesMoines, unacclimated, are suffering from the heat. Two deaths are reported from sunstroke, and a number of others are in a dangerous con-

At Davenport

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribona.

DAVENFORT, Ia., July 31.—The residence of Mr. Peter Findler, located in the suburbs of the city, was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, by fire this morning. The family, who were all in bed, had a narrow escape. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$5,000. No insur-

At East St. Louis ST. LOUIS, July 31.—What appears to be quite a large fire has been raging in East St. Louis since midnight, but belegraphic communication cannot be obtained with that city, therefore no definite information can be given to-night.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Philadelph Van Trump. Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribuns.

LANGASTER, O., July 31.—The Hon. Philadelph
Van Trump, ex-Congressman of the Twelfth
Ohio District, died this morning, at his residence
in this city, of heart disease.

ANOTHER ST. LOUIS BLUNDER. ANOTHER ST. LOUIS BLUNDER.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Louis, July 31—A special to the Republican to-night, from Boonville, Mo., says a large lot of cattle arrived there this evening, from the Pacific Bailroad, for shipment from that point to Chicago. Upon inquiry it is ascertained that this unusual movement is mainly attributable to an ordinance of the City of St. Louis, objectionable to the shippers, who have equal chances to both markets. To say nothing of the merits or demerits of the ordinance, it is suggested that, if it be correctly understood in Central Missouri, thousands of dollars per day may be lost to the St. Louis trade in favor of Chicago.

QUEERC, July 31.—The Hon. Mr. Irvin has resigned his portfolio in the Local Government. Other defections are said to have taken place. It is reported that the Premier will resign, and the Hon. Mr. Joly be called on to form a new

GOVERNMENT, July 31.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange association, a resolution to make all transactions in produce cash on delivery was re-jected by a large majority. COMPULSORY RESIGNATION

COMPULSORY RESIGNATION

SHREVEOUT, La., July 31.—The Times'
Nacchitoches correspondence reports that the
white tax-payers of that parish, numbering 700,
met in convention on the 27th and demanded the
resignation of the District and Parish Judges,
Tax-Collector, and Parish Attorney. The two
Judges had left the parish, and theidemand was
not complied sith. The Tax-Collector and Attorney resigned. All quiet. No violence approhended.

A Fish im the Threat.

A Fish im the Threat.

A Fish im the Threat.

The vicious practice of putting pine and small pieces, while attempting to escape from arrest.

Four men were drowned last Thursday, while trossing the Wabash River at the Grand Chain.

The skiff was crowded with ten or twelve men, sank in the deepest water, and these four were drowned before they could be rescued.

A report comes from Grayville, that a child was born in that town last Sunday night, having two eyes, four ears, four arms, four legs, and one body.

INDIANA.

Last Wednesday, while Henry Hamilton, a westithy farmer, twing about 4 miles north of Mancie, was in that town with his family, his house was entered by some unknown persons, and valuables to the amount, of about \$2,000 stolen. The missing articles consist of over \$1,000 in notes, \$50 in money, clothing, etc. No clew to the robbers.

—Patrick McCarty, head switchman of the St. Louis, Vandalis & Terre Haute yeards at Terre Haute, was run over by a freight-train yesterday and frightfully mutitated dying a few propensit after he are releved the injury. He was hand, and to make sure of a fifth, he

the bar of the control of the contro

means of breathing, and the fish should have no spines."

A Great Natural Curtesity.

Prom the Providence (R. 1.) Journal.

For the past day or two there has been in this city a colored man who presents in himself a queer physiological freak. He is 34 years of age, these set, of medium height, of fair incelligence, and was born in Manchester. England. He gains a livelihood by exhibiting himself to physicians. His abdomen is naturally full, but at will, without the use of his hands, he gives it a wave-lise motion and it gradually sinks in as if being wound up, until it apparently rests close against the backbone, and he presents the appearance of a man with no abdomen, and then in the same manner he rolls if out to its original form. He then drops from under his ribe a duplicate set of ribe, with a breast bone, when the original ribs and the duplicates can be distinctly feit and counted, and the whole front of the body is, as it were, ino-clad. Or, at will, he apparently drops his heart from its natural position some 12 inches, puts it back and sends it to the right side of the body opposite its natural position, puts it back and sends it to the right side of the lower part of the body on the right side, thus putting it in four different positions. During these change it should go back where it belongs before being sent to a new quarter. He also has the power to stop the beauing of his heart at will from five to ten seconds at a time, the pulse stopping at the same time. He seems also to have considerable strength, easily bending by a blow on the arm a heavy iron case which he carries. Several of our prominent physicians have examined him, from one of whom we have obtained these facts, and pronounce him to be the greatest curiousty in physicagy thay have ever seen or heard of.

WASHINGTON.

Twenty-five Million 5-20 Bonds Called In.

Miscellaneous Items of News.

between the Post-Office Department and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad is without change to-day. By to-morrow night we will doubtless know how much it all amounts to. The Postmaster-General states that President Hinckley appears to be acting altogether independent of other roads in this matter. It was though for a time that it was understood by all the main lines that this was to be a sort of a test case,—that President Hinckley was fighting for all,—but there is now reason for thinking that this was a mistake.

or October. It will accommodate the Department, with some crowding, till the entire building is completed.

TREASURY-DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

It is announced that the Treasury Department has now for the first time in many years the proper number of clerks authorized by law, and the salary-list is not one dollar in excess of appropriations.

the salary-lat is not one dollar in excess of appropriations.

Norfolk NAVY-YAUD.

Only about 800 men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy-Yaud, but it is stated that 400 more will be put at work early next month.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CABINET.

Not a single member of the Cabinet will be in the city next week. In fact only flying visits here will be made by the members of the Executive Council during the next five or six weeks, unless some unforeseen and unusual contingency should arise.

the city next week. In fact only flying visitables will be made by the members of the Executive Council during the next five or six weeks, unless some unforescen and unusual contingency should arise.

Tive-Twenties Called In.

Wassington, D. C., July 31.—The following will be issued from the Treasury to-morrow:

"Bv virtue of anthority given by the sot of Congress approved July 14. 1970, entitled 'An act to authorize tea refunding of the national debt,' I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated and known as '5-20 bonds' will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, on and after the let of November, 74, and that the interest ou said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series, act of Feb. 25, '62, dated May 1, '62; coupon bonds, '850, Nos. 12, 201 to 14, 500, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 28, 201 to 45, 100, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 14, 500, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 16, 518 to 11,750, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 10, 701 to 13, 300, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 8, 304 to 9, 800, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 10, 518 to 11,750, both inclusive. Total, \$20,000, Onc. 26, 517 to 31, 609, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 10, 518 to 11,750, both inclusive. Total, \$5,000,000. Grand total, \$25,000,000. The interest due Nov. 1, 1874, on registered bonds, embraced in the call, will be paid with the principal of the bonds. Postmasters: Thomas Kneil, Wastfield, Mo.; Hiram 0. Paine, Freemont, Neb.; James R. Stoner, Akron, Ohio; Heury P. Strong, Beloit, Wis.; Hiram 3. Towne, Ripon, Wis.: Thomas N. Stone, Elko, Nev.; Albert B. Chamberlain, Ashisad, Nev.; O. H. Sheldon, Burlingams, Kan.; John H. Brinkerhoff, Wanpun, Wis.; J. Bobect, Ottawa, Kan.; Henry B. Jagger, Hudson, Wis.; C. J. Langsdale, Green Castle, Ind.

The Drecess of C

The Process of Cremation

the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Ses-Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal nerts, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The neurisbing and thei its supporting properties of many valu-able natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men haves most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Sebenck's seasonable remedies, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these sufeguards along. For sale by all druggists. DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of KINGMAN, KLEIN & CO., is this day dissolved by institution. HRNRY KLEIN. The business will be carried on under the firm name of QIBBS & KLEIN.

O. F. GIBES.

BENRY KLEIR.

Kansas, the Republican of 101,000 votes. To-day a leaders do not predict ority (a loss of \$6,000).

Times says:
In Kansas to-day is made as yellow or corruption, and of the proposition of the proposition

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31. The corners in corn, oats, and lard were sub-ts of considerable excitement to-day in com-reial and financial circles. The scene in the nity of the Board of Trade, for a quarter of in hour before 3 o'clock, after which time no uly deliveries could be made, was one of great uproar. The commercial bearings of these corners are fully given in our commercial column. They have had ery little monetary influence. All the money seeded by the operators in corn has been supplied with ease by one bank; the oats corner as required no money, for the simple reason hat there are no cats in the market; some noney was called for to-day for the dealers in he lard corner, but the amount is not enough to hake more than a ripple in the placid surface of the money market.

The rate of discount at the banks is 10 per ent for regular customers, with very liberal eviations for other good borrowers. On the treet money is 86018 per cent; real estate loans as 96010 per cent. before 3 o'clock, after which

pilo per cent.

approach of settlement day had its usual
on the business of the banks, as was shown
clearings. They were \$3,300.000.

York exchange continues easier, and was
o-day between banks at 50c premium for

sold to-day between banks at 50c premium for \$1,000.

Henry Greenebaum & Co. quote foreign exchange as follows: Paris, 513/260165/s; Frankfort, 41@414/s; Berlin, 713/26723/s; Bremen and Hamburg, 355/26963/s.

The New York Busic Publician, while criticising Secretary Bristow for some of the imperfections of his negotiations, considers the successful result an evidence of the rising credit of the Government; and as such it is a very important gain to the country as a whole; for any improvement in the financial-standing of a Government carries with it a corresponding elevation of the credit of the people in their corporate or private capacity. It is a fortunate thing for our numerous corporations, whose obligations are largely held in Europe, that the Treasury has demonstrated its ability to borrow at 5 per cent for the purpose of taking up a large amount of 6 per cent obligations for which the Government barely received 50 cents on the dollar ten or

of %5—Jap. and July ... 116 % of %5—Jap. and July ... 116 % of %5—Jap. and July ... 117 % of %5—Jap. and July ... 117 % ... 118 % of %5—118 % of %5—11

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIOS MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 25, Block d, Baxier's w '4 se & Sec, 20, 40, 14, dated July 8.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS MILES OF COURT-ROUSE.

Calumet av, 175 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 188 x140 ft, dated July 33.

Lot 1, Block 1 of s 4 1.5 seres of s e * s s * s e * s Sec, 17, 38, 14, dated July 25.

Lot 20 and 221, in Block 2, of Swann's part s e * s Sec, 4, 38, 14, dated July 26.

Lot 20 and 221, in Block 20, of Swann's part s e * s Sec, 4, 38, 14, dated July 30.

Lot 20 and 221, in Block 20, of Swann's part s e * s Sec, 4, 38, 14, dated July 30.

Lot 80 to 93, in Block 39, village of Hyde Park, dated July 30.

Lot 80 to 93, in Block 20, of Swann's part s e * s Sec, 4, 38, 14, dated July 30.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS STORY OF SEC, 1, 33, 13, dated July 26.

S 27 ft Sub-Lot 7, in Messner's Lot 4, Block 4, in n e * s Sec, 24, 30, 13, dated Aug, 11, 1873.

Lot 19, Block 2, Young & Talbot's Lots 1 to 3, etc. Block 1, Brock 1, Brock 1, Brock 1, Brock 1, Brock 1, Brock 2, 4, 40, 13, dated July 31.

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago

Designation of the Party	BECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
AND CONTRACT ROLL	1874.	1878.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	3,439	3,746	2,167	6,058
Wheat, bu	17,659	39,210	24,666	57,738
orn, bu	349,505	299,675	65,016	144,001
lats, bu	21,259	42,390	8,119	21,602
lye, bu	7,000		1,100	*******
Bariey, bu	1,950	1,210	1,658	816
rass seed, lbs.	120,980		29,424	570
lax seed, ths	6,700	20,000		
Broom-corn, fbs.	42,000	4,000	528	9,360
ured meats, fbs	13,700	75,424	872,982	410,485
Beef, bris			-141	
ork, bris			29	1,256
ard, 168	8,160	99,830	607,64D	761,289
allow, tha	11,530	14,260		
autter, he	154,782	78,430	48,580	65,645
dve hogs, No	10,418		4,331	7,029
attle, No	3,374	2,251	2,656	1,867
heep, No	681	1,191	******	******
lides, ths	65,075	111,847	125,891	83,400
lighwines, bris	215	100	202	78
Vool, he	127,700	228,517	201,800	161,485
otatoes, bu	1,205	1,527		59
	450,000	6,292,000	2,474,697	,715,000
hingles, No	420,000	3,000,000	885,000	977,000
ath, No	220,000	496,000	168,000	271,000
alt; bris	338		5.198	2,699

is in fair stock in Chicago, but light elsewhere. Meats were strong and generally held Sc higher. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$22,35623,30; do seller August, \$28,30623,35; do, seller October, nominal; do, seller December, \$15,75615.8714; do, seller the year, \$18,50615.60. Lard, each or seller August, \$12,724,612.75; do, seller Soptember, \$12,724,612.75; do, seller Soptember, \$12,724,612.75; do, seller Fortamber, \$12,92613.00; do, seller the year, \$3,856,9,8734; summer lard, \$193,6012.0. Sweet-pickled hama, \$18,61246 per ph for \$16,616 h. averages; dry-salied meats, loose, at 72,67756 for shoulders, cash, and So seller September; \$10,461046 short ribs, cash, and \$10,461046 seller September; \$10,461046 short ribs, cash, and \$10,461046 seller September; no Cumberlands or long clears here. The same boxed at \$2,600 seller September; \$10,461046 seller September; have these prices. Bacon meats \$5,610 re shoulders, \$11,46 for short ribs, \$1,500 selar short clear, all packed in hids; the same loose, \$6 lower. Bacon hams, \$568156. Seller September, \$23.50; \$1,500 selar short clear, \$11,50; extra meas do, \$12.25612.50; beef hams, \$24.50,625.00. City tallow, \$74,60756; grease nominal at \$6,836. Seller September, \$25.55; \$1,500 prls do at \$23.50; \$1,500 tes do at \$12.874; \$750 tes do, seller the year at \$1.8746, \$100,000 its short ribs at \$10,46; 40 beles bacon shoulders at \$12.75; 750 tes do, seller the year at \$2.8754; \$100,000 its short ribs at 10,46; 40 beles bacon shoulders at \$5,6; 100 tes do, seller the year at \$2.8754; \$100,000 its short ribs at 10,46; 40 beles bacon shoulders at \$6,6; 100 tes do, seller the year at \$2.8754; \$100,000 its short ribs at 10,46; 40 beles bacon shoulders at \$6,6; 100 tes do, seller the year at \$2.8754; \$100,000 its short ribs at 10,46; 40 beles bacon shoulders at \$6,6; 100 tes do, seller the year at \$1.8706; the shoulders at \$6,6; 100 tes do, seller the year at \$1.8706; the shoulders at \$6,6; 100 tes do, seller the year at \$1.8706; the should mand, but stocks are light, and there is no pros-sure to sell. Bran was plenty and lower. Sales were reported of 500 brls new winter extras at \$6.00; 300 brls \$0 at \$5.90; 200 brls on private tarms; 25 brls spring extras, patent, at \$7.50; 50 brls do at \$7.00; 100 brls (Nobraska) and 50 brls (Decrings) at \$5.75; 50 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,775 brls. Also 30 tons bran at \$16.00; 10 tons part shorts. terms. Total, 1,775 bris, Also 50 total 5,33,400; 10 tons, part shorts, at \$18.00 on track. The market closed at the following range of

statistic flat prices of copy of the price o

decline, about all the offerings being taken us. The receipts were less than yesterday, and the fact steadied the market, as huyers thought it probable the receipts will settle down to a hearly flow after the first rush. The market opphad at 76c, declined to 78c, and closed firmer at rec. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 5,200 bu do at 75c; 3,200 bu do at 73c; 400 bu rejected at 55c; 400 bu by sample at 78c; and 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 10,000 bu.

Barley was in fair demand early, but weakened towards the close, declining 36c on cash lots and 6c on options, the latter being offered very freely even at the decline. Seller September opened at \$1.05, and declined to \$1.01 at the close, with sales of about \$5,000 bu altogether.

at \$1.05; 2,800 bu do at \$1.05; \$400 bu do at \$1.05; and 400 bu do at \$1.00. Total, 5,200.

We have given, above, the course of the markets in corn and oats, and now propose to add a few more general facts concerning the movements in those cereials, generally sailed normers, which culminated at 3 o'clock this atternoon.

The scenes attendantion the deliveries of corn, and attempted deliveries, on the stroke of 8, are described in our local columns. At the tap of the bell about 500,000 bu had been delivered to Mr. Starris, the agent of the combination, and he estimated that some 1,500,000 bu was undelivered, though due him. A large part of this failure was the result of the deliberate trick exposed in this column two days ago. The corn rold to the shorts was sold by ring brokers, who did not deliver it till it was too late for them to deliver to the agent himself before the close of the business day. Even Lyon, Lester & Co., who had made special arrangements to prevent such a cetastrophe, were left with \$5,000 bu on hand, which they received too late to deliver. Some of the many forlorn ones may derive consolation from the fact that one of the ring brokers was himself caught in the pit that had been dug for others. His clock was a quarter of a minute slow, and he had some 25,000 or 30,000 "bu of paper" in his fingers on the street when the bell sounded and the door was closed, leaving him on the outsida, "one of the maddeat appearance of humanity" that was seen yesterday.

The "profit and loss" on the corner has not yet been posted up by the combination, so that it can scarcely be guessed at at present. But we may state that they have handled altogether about nineteen million bushels of corn, altogether, which is nearly one-quarter of the average annual receipts of breadstuffs in this city. The combination has been avery strong one, and their account, up to to-day, has been of material benefit to the Northwest, as they have moved out a very large proportion of the year's surplus at high prices. If we take into a

But there are indications that the ruse of this afternoon will prove to be "the last feather that brasks the came's back," to not a few. Some have already protested that they will not hold themselves responsible for payment to the brokens, whatever may be the consequence to themselves; and some have paid under protest, which they will make formally before the courts. This ruse has been threatened once or twice before in Chicago; but it has never previous to this been acted out, except on a small scale between small operators, and possibly will not be repeated. The act of deliberately preventing a man from fulfilling his contractal is the very worst form of a cornering operation, however it may stand in the eye of the law; and is far mora deserving of punishment than the endeavors to put up prices by buying and paying for all the property that others are willing to sell. It would be difficult, and probably impossible, to hinder the last by any form of legal enactment, and, we may say further, that it would be unjust to do so. But for the other! Well—the act is its own comment:

We note that one excitable individual stood

may say three, that twome or inhe act is its own comment!

We note that one excitable individual stood through all the turmoil of the afternoon with receipts for 5,018 bu of No. 2 corn in his hand, and watched the market up, up; hanging back even at 90c, for a further advance, till the striking of the bell awakened this to the consciousness of the fact that he had missed a golden opportunity; he carries his corn over till August. The oats deal was engineered with consummate ability; and, by a slight extension of the splice of labor into New York, that market was run up into the mineties on small lots, thus furnishing an ample ples incase the parties here should be charged under the law with running up the market to a point above that at which shipments could be made to the East. In singular contrast to the hurry and rush of corn deliveries, the total deliveries of oats this afternoon, to the leading party in the deal, aggregated only 6,000 bn.

Hate-iron, common tank 45
Norway iron 85
Norway antibrods 9
German plow stack 10
Cast plow stack 16
Chrome tool steel 16
English tool steel 18
English tool steel 90
English spring steel 9
American cast spring steel 9
Steel tire, 54 in 18
LEATHER—We quote the market changed prices, as follows:
HEMLOCK,
City harness. City harness City harness
Country harness
Line city, \$\psi\$ h

Kip, vaity, \$\psi\$ h

Kip, vaits, \$\psi\$ h

Kip, vaits

Gity upper, No. 1, \$\psi\$ ft

Country upper,

Collar, \$\psi\$ ft

Calf, country

Rough upper, standard

Ecough upper, standard

Ecough upper, standard

Ecough upper, others

B. A. "sole.

OAK.

MATALE AND TINNERS STOCK—The marks remains quiel, but prices are steady;
The Plate—1G, 10x14, \$12.00; do, 12x12, \$12.50; 4x1
26, \$15.00; do, roofing, 14x20, 1G, \$11.60; do, 20x28, \$20.00.
Plot Tis—Large, 80e; small, 81e; bar, 82e.
Solden—No. 1, 220; No. 2, 20e.
Lead—Pig, 5%c; bar, 8%690; lead pipe, 84c; ent. do, 85cq.
Coprus—Rottoms, 35e; eleathing copper, 34c.
Sucker Zino—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10%c; slabs, 84cc.

Billier 2000—No. 24, for rates: Regueis prop. 5 to 12

Billier 2000—No. 24, for rates: Regueis prop. 5 to 12

Billier 2000—No. 1 (a) 5, failured, like; American Russiss—A, 15 to; R. 1926.

GALVARIURU RONS—No. 14620, the; No. 216946, 148;
do. 26326, the; No. 27, 156; No. 28, 16c. 4 discounts
of 15 per cent is made from this list.

Winzs—Nos. 1 to 8, e; 7 to 9 inc; 18 to 11, 11c; R.
113/e; 13 and 14, 115/e; 15 and 18, 15c; 17, 15c; 18,
15a; 19, 15c; 23, 25c; rhull bunde, 26 per cent thecent. 1 fence wire, for the cont. 25 feet of the cent. 1 fence wire, for the cent. 25 feet of the cent. 25

Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cotes, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs...

Stock Oathe—Common cattle, in decent fisch, averaging 700 to 1,000 lbs...

Inferior—Light and thin cows, hasfers, stags, bulls, and scalaway steers...

Oattle—Texas, choice corn-fed...

Cattle—Texas, wintered North.

Cattle—Texas, through droves.

sirable, and the above descriptions well logalie per 190 Ms. Owing to the small supply of choice hogs, there was age in values of such, \$7,000,87.35 being Philadelphia. Trading was slow at cuth; a\$65,536,65 for poor to madium 6.85 for good, smooth, even, well-fatted

130 head.

The receipts fot the week were 150 cars, or ead, against 144 cars the week before; the owing to a short supply, opened good at an of 3/c over inst week; the run continuing ices still further advanced on Philadelphias,

mon, 70 to 55 hs. \$3.00(3),351 mod sinck swee, \$3.50 (6),25 if has d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July Si.—Bessens—Receipts, 1,254, making 4,366 for the last four days, against 2,300 for the same time last week. Quality shout medium; market fair at unchanged prices; common to good Texass, 96316; common to good native steers, 10½60 19½6, with some of the best at 19½6(3)55.

SHEEF ASD LARDS—Activals, 3,760, making 14,660 for the last four days, against 1,560 for the same time last week; Sheen about steedy at 4½65½6. Lambs caster, with a dull sale at 6633.20.

SWINE—Recupts, 3,760, making 71,569 for the last four days, against 12,660 for the same time last week; mone offered alive; dressed quiet at 663½6.

LBANY,

ALBANY, July Si.—Caysis—Market opens with fair supply and good quality; the best lot, 28, averaging 1,525 bs. prought \$7,15, and spother lot \$7,00. The ruling of the market was 3,4 to ½6, live weight, nigher than a week ago.

SHEEF—More active and steady. Lambs off ½6 to ½6, and slow sale; there were in the pena at noon shout 1,500 lambs and 1,400 sheep, with five acre-base to are five week ago.

To fair to good, 1680; erra, 8ic, e.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Carrac—Receipts, 913; total for the week, 2,571; not sufficient sales to estab-

dy @5%c; extra, 6c. Lambs, common to fair, 5% 6c; fair to good, 1@8c; extra, 8i; 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 919; tous for the week, 9.711; not sufficient sales to establish the market; nearly all fresh arrivals through consignments; some five or aix loads of thin cattle were hald over until pest week; not enough good stock to supply demand.

Sixler AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 12,700; market closed firm at yesterday's price; all unsoid in yards shipped East in first hands; Western sheep, \$4.50g5.90.

HOOS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 10,400; market dragged at \$6.00@7.25 for Yorkers; \$7.25@7.59 for heavy hals.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—HOOS—Receipts, 2,290; lower; light, \$5.75@6.50; hacm, \$8.50@6.90; buschers, \$6.80 &1.10.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,500; best grades firm and wanted; good to choice Taxas, \$3@4.25; do cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.75; fair to choice native slears, \$3.50@6.00.

CHICAGO LUBBER SARKET.

si 5.0.9 5 has at 5.5 75.

SALT—The market continues very active. The shipments since Monday aggregate 5.0.20 birs. Most of this salt goes to lows. As was stated this morning lows dealers have been laying in large stocks before the rise in freights fand, as the que tariff goes into effect the rise in freights fand, as the que tariff goes into effect the rise in freights fand, as the que tariff goes into effect the rise of the rise in the state of the rise of

For Investment. TRUSTEE'S SALE

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST PACKET TEA COMPANY The finest price of all kinds of The man be had of the leading drawing as the uniform price of all kinds of The man be had of the leading drawing as the uniform price of a present of a Dead of the leading as the uniform price of a present of the leading as the uniform price of the leading as the uniform price of the leading as the lea

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CHIPAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILWW.

... 17 9:30 p. m. |3 6:

Depot food of largest, and food of Standard Paris.

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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINGY RAIL 10412

Depole - Soil of Indeed, Nothing on a Second and Singershold, Tribe See, No. 10 Corn.

O'und Tueste Mail, and a second see, No. 10 Corn.

CHICAGO. ROCK ISLAND a PACIFIC RAILEDAD

Breed, corner of Paraborous and Shorenia and Shorenia

Grand Pacific Sides.

Comaha, Leaverse tha Atchison R. 10-25 a. m. 10-25 a. m.

FINANCIAL.

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Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks, Individuals, Act. Offers with Concentrate to Correspondents. Five see seal allowed on daily balances. City, County, and furnished on the County of the County and furnished on the County of the County and furnished on the County of the County and Co

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360 SOUTH CLARK ST. CHICAGO
May be consulted, personally or by north, the of the standard of the chronic of acress diseases. DR. J. Fra 181
may physician in the city who was manufacture owner to the city who was manufacture owner to the city who was not to the city who Lised for over twenty years with great or thysicians of Paris, New York, and London, and the property of the prompt cut LITERATUR

Good taste is exemplified in the chosen for the piace it fills. It is smalled to be a traveler's companie staged to the point pleasantly characteristics. In the fire which, a few years ago, the Drasden Opera-House, many precious the Drasden Opera-House, many precious the Drasden Opera-House, and proper to the opera Alc Josquis Dortoe. No copy of remains to attest its beauties, years were the delight of it is tone-poems was written to it to diver. This has now been rescued living, and translated into prece. It is maste and romance, and is tinged will easy the passion, the patices of both. The story opens with a scene in the taste Hot-Kirche at Dresden, where the world single is alight, and his face dark but there is a gleam of genits and an expression of great about his mouth. It is Josquin Dorio land at waif, who is struggling for the hot was a server of the hot was a server of the hot was a server to the treatment of the server to the hot was a server to the treatment of the hot was a server to the treatment of the hot was a spoor and friendless cryonan, like lines which he door of the thesite was the server by the first night of his arrival in the hot was a the door of the thesite was the server by the hot was a poor and friendless cryonan, like him he hot, a the door of the thesite was the server by the him appear and shelter. There were the man of the server of the him supper and shelter. There were the man of the him supper and shelter. There were the man of the him supper and shelter.

for dry 10,00 612,00 imber, 16 feet 10.50 G12.00 G15.00 G1

CHANCES. OPPORTUNITY restment.

E'S SALE LUABLE

the Highest Bidder. essed to the Trustee, at Cin-AKFAST PACKET MPANY.

arphos of all kinds of That arphos of all kinds of That of the leading drog That of the leading of the price of a point up to price of a point up to the leading of a point up to the leading of the lead TIME TABLE PARTURE OF TRADES

Monday excepted, 145

meat western Railmonds and fool of themps second 4. continued corner of Randolph of Mudison. Leape, Arrive. 6).... 5 :00 a. m. 7 :35 p. m. 9 :36 a. m. 8 :00 p. m. 6 : 32 p. m. 10 :20 a. m. 5 :15 p. m. 8 :00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. ENRY O. WENTWORTH, it TON HAILROAD.

Denver Short Line, via Zouten
Springseld, Allow and in Issue
Springseld, Allow and in Issue
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EP & Sr. PAIIL RAIL WAY.

ipen and Canai-ste. Trobal Canadita Sharman House, and at Depute.

Leave. Arrive.

Stevens' . 1:30 s. m. - 1:00 p. ... 100, 4 Inneap + 9:30 p. m. 1 6:45 a. m. WINDS HE WINDS

NTRAL FRAIL ROAD.

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| food of Beau

ON & OUTNEY PAIL TO 49.

ON & OUTNEY PAIL TO 49.

Institute and State and St

IND a PACIFIC HALLROAD Publed oping Publed oping Publed oping 10-15 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 15:30 Company's Bank, the New York,
ses of out-of-town Banks, Rankiduals, Ac. Offers special indectes. Five per cent interest
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Dr. KORD, ARR ST. CHICAGO, ally or by mail, two of charge who warranta cures or no ray. 6 p. ms.; Sundays from 8 to 18.

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an with great enecous by the
York, and London, have been
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ghout the United States.

D RESTORED.
apracane, canoing prompt of the
table and the prompt of the prompt of

smallest income that any one ever had, found it difficult, not to say impossible, to make both ends meet. Probably ther sister and her brotherin-law felt they did a great deal in giving Miss Ponsonby a home, though certaint, her attention to the details of that home, her are of parlor, and plants, and table, and children, Miss Pousonby might have been entitled to wages; but her sister's face would have been a study if anybody had proposed such a thing. So, when shoes were shabby, nobody dreamed of renewing them; and, when the pipings of her dress were worn, it was understood that Sarah "would worn, it was understood that Sarah "would manage somehow;" and if she couldn't, as Sister Jane remarked in her conjugal confidence, she would be only the sooner induced to out an end to her difficulties by marrying old Mr. Ellenbrod

to her difficulties by marrying old Mr. Ellenbrod and bringing

"THAT COOL MILLION
into the family—the only million that had ever come near enough to that family to be seen.

Sometimes Sister Jane gave Miss Ponsonby a spray of flowers or a feather that she was tired of, and at Christmases she gave her a pockethandkerchief; but for the rest, she had to turn, and twist, and dye, and make over. "She has nothing else to do with her time," said Sister Jane, which was just so far true that when Sister Jane, always an invalid di grazia, except when any pleasure was on the wind, lay on her sofa reading a novel, Miss Posonby was washing the children's faces, or hearing their lessons, or composing their quarrels, or filling the vases, or attending to the casters. Still Miss Ponsonby herself said she had no end of time.

"No end of time!" said little Aunt Magruder, who had lately come for her annual visit of a manth at the house—a visit in which she scrupulcusly paid her board. "My dear, that is just grazing the edge of profanicy—any body'd suppose you never mean to die."

"I never mean to still had a fortune y. should have it. I don't see how it happens that all the Ponsonbys, far and near, are—well—are poor. A man who is prosperous has only to marry into our family to have everything go by sixes and seven."

"I know," said Miss Ponsonby, quietly. "It

"I know," said Miss Ponsonby, quietly. "It

"I know," said Miss Ponsonby, quietly. "It is because

WY ARE A SET OF IDIOTS."

"Idiots?" said Aunt Magruder, bridling.
"Yes, indeed. We are silways maintaining our diguity—instead of letting our dignity maintain us," she said, boldly.

"Wall, really, my dear, I don't see that."

"I'll show you. I could make a very nice addition to my yearly two and threepence if I could go out to the music-scholars I could have; but Sister Jane had a hysteric at the idea of my being seen by the neighbors to go out to a regular occupation every morning. Then I could earn for myself at least a couple of handsome new sunts every year by doing embroidery for Madame de Styles; but Sister Jane was very angry when I proposed it, and said, if such a necessity got wind, it would ruin James' business. And, when I spoke of taking in fine sewing, she said I could only get it from our friends and acquaintances, and she would rather go without forever than have that; but the trouble is, you see, it isn't Sister Jane that has to go without."

"Not she!"

"Not she!"
"But she says that, so long as James gives me a

"But she says that, so long as James gives me a home, I've nor ignt to turn his house into a workshop; Sister Jane talks very placity. I'm sure I don't know what to do. I only know there's one thing I won't do."

"Pride is like rust; it eats up the iron that does nothing, our old pastor used to say. I remember he told me once that the idler should blush at his uselessness in the world, and that the producer—that is, anybody who works—is the only one that has a right to hold his head up; and I shouldn't be a bit surprised if he were squinting at the Ponsonby pride."

"Well, I suppose it's in us, though want and trial have left only the inextinguishable spark in me. I suppose it's Ponsonby pride that makes me

"I haven't. Every dress I have in the world

"Well, I declare!" said Aunt Magruder, snapping her little black eyes.

"And just now—I don't dare to tell Jane—I shall have to pinch beyond all previous pinching; for, you see, the Breuners would name their baoy for me."

"Tin glad they did."

"Oh, I begged them not to do so.. I told them Sarah was a feradful name."

"But, you understand. I knew immediately what it would involve me in. But do it they would, and so I

"AD-TO GET A CUP."

"Of course."

"Jane poob-poched the idea, and said it was the greatest piece of absurd extravagance she ever heard of, and exactly like me. But I couldn't have a dear little child named for me without giving it a name cup."

"Fousonby pride my dear," said Aunt Magruder, with a chuckle.

"Well now, Aunt Magruder, could you?"

"No, indeed! Fd give it a cup if I had to sell my gown."

"Mercy! Nobody'd buy any gown of mine," said Miss Ponsonby, laughing. "So I went

"No, indeed! I'd give it a cup it I had to sell my gown."

"Mercy! Nobody'd buy any gown of mine," said Miss Ponsonby, laughing. "So I went down to the Trustee for my little \$50, and asked him if he could let me have half of it in advance, and he said of course he could; and so I snail squeeze through the year somehow. But I've sent the prettiest little cup to Miss Sarah Ponsonby Beginer—a fily in its stem, all dew and glitter of frosted silver outside, and all yellow gold inside—and Jane may help it!"

"I'm glad you did," said imprudent Aunt Magruder. "We'll manage without it. And I don't suppose \$25 would have made you a suitable gown anyway."

"No, nor less than four times as much."

"Well, you can urge a headache or a cold,—you see now I'm a real manage;—or one of the chidren will have pricked a finger or bumped a forehead, and Jane'll be in a tautrum."

"But, to tell the truth, I want to go, Aunt Magruder."

der. "And if Jane had a particle of sense and warn't as selfish as a crab, she'd attend to your appearance, and to getting you well settled in the world."

"Oh, she couldn't. You know—you know—that is—I mean it isn't likely I shall ever marry."

"Hoity-toity! Why not, I should like to know? Are you going to be a slave to Jane and her children for nothing, and find yourself, all your life?"

"Why, Aunt Magruder, I love the dear things!"

"Hoity-toity! Why not, I should like to know? Are you going to be a slave to Jane and her children for nothing, and find yourself, all your life?"

"Why, Aunt Magruder. I love the dear things!"

"And what if you do? Is that going to hinder you from loving anybody else?"

"Aunt Magruder," began Miss Ponsonby; and then the handsome color rashed up and anflused her cheek, till she had to hide her face.

"Don't you know-didn't anybody ever tell you—about Mr. Sternbergh?"

"No," said Aunt Magruder, emphatically."

"No," said Aunt Magruder, emphatically."

"No," said Aunt Magruder, emphatically."

"No was so determined that I should marry Mr. Ellenbrod, and so convinced that Mr. Sternbergh's prospects were not brilliant, that she waylaid him—"

"Him? Whom?"

"Mr. Sternbergh. Waylaid him in the hall, and

ASEED BUR TO DISCONTINEE HIS VISITE."

"It will be beavenly. But it will take an infinity of time."

"What extravagant language! And didn't you just say you had no end of time? Wed, my time is practically as long. Milliner's stitch it can all be done with. I can see very well; I'll cut out the leaves, and help you needle, for ent out of the leave you mand over an old, rag-bag, and off iou or selected.

"You are a fairy godmother! You only wave your wand over an old, rag-bag, and off iour wand over an old, rag-b

"Mr. Sternbergh. Waylaid him in the hall, and

ARKED HIM TO DISCONTINUE HIS VISITS."

"And did be?"

"He demanded to know if the request came from me, and that wicked woman said," cried Miss Ponsonby, half choked—"oh, do you nelieve?—that wicked woman said—she said it did! And he turned about and went out, and I've never seen him since. And oh, Aunt Magrader, I loved him as I did my life!" And the proud Miss Ponsonby, with her burning face hidden in her white hands, was crying bitterly.

"There! there!" said Aunt Magrader, fluttering her work out of her lap, and going over to take ber circe's head on her motherly breast—"that's nething to cry for; that's easily made straight. Just let me know where he is, and I'll manage it. I'll go—"

"That's just what I couldn't do—till veeterday," sobbed Miss Ponsonby, "for I didn't know myself. He bade the Breuners and every body good-by—he was a great friend of Mr. Breuner's—and he went away. And, of coarse, I never let his name pass my lips, and I didn't know anything about it all till two years afterward, when Jane told me in a tiff. And then it was too late to do anything but bear it," said poor Miss Ponsonby, with more tears, for now the flood-gates were open.

"Aud I suppose she thought you would be so indignant at his taking her at her word that you would amile on oid Elleubrod."

"He! he looks as if he had been rolled in his own gold-dust!"

"Well, and Mr. Sternbergh?"

"If anybooly has heard of him in five years, nobody has dared to speak to me about it, not even the Breuners, who are so fond of me. And yesterday—I said I'd never seen him since. I meant till vesterday; for three he was in church. I oidu't dare to look—I nearly died. I hurried home, and my heart has been beating like a tst-too ever since. Oh, in that single glance I saw him! And he looked so noble and brave, and beautiful!" she said, having thrown her old reserve to the winds.

"My love," said little Aunt Magruder, with great dignity. "now serve to the winds.
"My love," said little Aunt Magruder, with great dignity, "now

"My love," said little Aunt Magruder, with great dignity, "now LEAVE ALL THIS TO MY MANAGEMENT.

I'm alfamous manager, as I told you. Sometimes I'm diplomatic and sometimes straightforward, but I always manage! Now I shall immediately go and seen Mr. Sternbergh."

"Oh, no! never, never!"

"And why not, pray?"

"Oh, he had no business to doubt me," said Miss Honsonby, looking up with the tears sparklina on her burning face.

"How could he help it," said the aunt, hotty, "when your own sister and guardian—a lady, supposed to bew woman of bonor—gave him the message for you? How was he to know Jane lied out of whole cloth? That would have been an outrage on you for him to imagine!"

"You know Jane meant it for my good."

"Jane's a hussy!"

"But I wouldn't for all the Kingdoms of the earth have him know my sister told a falsehood!

"Oh yes, of course. The Brencers think everything of him. And I.—I want him to see his described didn't kill me?" she cried, passionately, with the returning flush.

"My dear," said Annt Magruder, "you want nothing of the kind! You want him to see you looking your bast; to see that years have only enriched your beauty; to see that you still wear his engagement-ring on your fore-finger."

still wear his engagement ing our job still wear his engagement ing or finger."

And with that Miss Fonsonby fell to kissing the ring on her forefiner, and to hunging her old Aunt Magruder as if, the talk being of god-mothers, she were really a fairy godmother herself, who was going to help her out of all her difficulties.

out and pipe more leaves—these vests would make a forest of tiem—three rows all round the bottom of the skirt, growing smaller at the back, but hiding the join, and branching a little way in a point up the front. Do you see? Won't Jane open her eyes? She'll want it her-

self!"

"It will be heavenly. But it will take an in-

Miss Ponsonby shoot before her glass arrayed in what was to all appearance as splendid a costume, after its own style, as ever came out of Paris.

"A very remarkable tollet, my love." said Aunt Magruder, with satisfaction. "And I'm so glad I never gave away my old cut jets before; they're nothing, you know, but they lend it a sort of dark, rich splendor. Now, there's one thing more—your grandfather's little miniature, in the pearls; it's an exquisite painting for so tiny a thing. I dare say Jane will grumble, but it's mine now, and your right its as good as hers, and there it is—uow it's yours. Hang it round your neck, and let it lie in the illusion there between the lapets. There, that's perfect!" said the little old iady, getting on tiptoe to kiss the warm red hps of the face that bent to meet her. "And I'm really glad I consented to go with you, for I want to see the impression you make—and nebody minds a widow's bombazure," she added. "Now for Jane!" and she bristied to the battle as she went down.

But Miss Ponsonby was not so brave, for when, at the breakfast-table, she had announced her intention of going to the christening party that day, and, in reply to Jane's query local war in the world she would wear, had said she had contrived a very pretty drees, and would exhibit it before she went. Jane had cut her to the quick with a look like a pair of daggers, and had declared that she was a forward piece to be dressing herself out to attract admiration, and that she was taking the bread out of her chilled are mouths to.

Accomplish here own sular had cut her to the quick with a look like a pair of daggers, and had declared that she was a forward piece to be dressing herself out to attract admiration, and that she was taking the bread out of her chilled are mouths to.

Accomplish here own sular had out her to the query should be a sular before them, whereon they hurried off by themselves a gayly as two girls on a forbidden lark.

Certainty if old Aunt Magruder had been a Duchess had the see of the day—that i

"Jane's a husy!"

"But I wouldn't for all the Kingdoms of the earth have him know my sister told a faisehood! Oh, how could she do it? I amsure she thought it would be better for me to be rich, with Mr. Ellenbrod"—

"What has become of him?"

"Oh, he's about; it would take a cataclysm to dispose of him! I must have refused to marry him at least ten times! But he and Jane think they'll tire me out. I don't know; I've sometimes thought that Jane keeps me shabby on purpose, so that in sheer desperation I may possibly say 'yes,' and so bring a million dollars into the family. And that's what she wants."

"I don't see how its going to be of especial advantage to her."

"Why, Mr. Ellenbrod is generous, and he'll enlarge James' business; and now and then I fancy that there is a distinct understanding about it, and that they think I am an unnatural suster."

"I shouldn't wonder. My dear,

"W MNDST CIRCUNVENT HEE.

There is nothing I should like better," said the little laity, with dancing eyes. "We must get up a dress for that christening party. I suppose I know now why you want to go—he's to be there?"

"Oby yes, of course. The Bienneers think everything of him. And I—I want him to see his its dark in the suppressed voice, and with white lips; "but do you know of whom you are speaking?"

"I should imagine so. I am talking of my darker in the dark in the rooms. I can see—he's quive."

"I should imagine so. I am talking of my darker in the rooms. I can see—he's quive."

"I should imagine so. I am talking of my darker in the rooms. I can see—he's quive."

"I should imagine so. I am talking of my darker in the room of a courd casting a gloom on the coardinate in the room of a courd casting a gloom of the coardinate in the room of a courd casting a gloom of the coardinate in the room of a courd casting a gloom of the coardinate in the room of a courd casting a gloom of the coardinate in the room of a courd casting a gloom of the coardinate in the room of a courd casting a gloom of the coardinate in the room of a courd cast

lips; "but do you know of whom you are speaking?"

"I should imagine so. I am talking of my dear nices, Sarah Pousonby—a true Pousonby, too, which I never could say of her sister Jane." said Aunt Magruder, running all her werds together in a panic lest she should be interrupted; "for there never was a Ponsonby before Jane who would condescend to tell such a falsehood as Jane told when she gave you conge in the hall, while up-stairs her poor sister's heart was beating a glad reveille at the sound of your foot—"

"Madam!"

"Yes, sir! And after all I've heard of you and now that I've seem you, I must say that I'm astonished
YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE SEEN TEROUGH JANE AT A OLANCE.

And with that Mise Fossonby fell to hissing the sing on her foreflore, and to hunging the sing on her foreflore, and to hunging the sing on her foreflore, and to hunging the sing of soil and the single state of the single stat

while Mr. Sternbergh drew Miss Ponsonby's arm through his, and with an authority not to be publicly resisted, without observation and remark, led her down the long room; and Aunt Magruder saw no more. "Good management," said Aunt Magruder triumphantly—"good management always wills." And you never could have convinced her that telling the plain truth was no management at all.

Alr. Sternbergh

LED MISS FONSONEY AWAY,
but neither of them uttered a syllable as they slowly threaded the groups, all whose members turned with a look of wonder after them. He, to be sure, had a purpose, but she went along, ignorant whither, and simply trying to recover herself. He conducted her through the lower door of the pariors—he was perfectly at home with the Breaners, though not a word of the thing that gnawed his bearthad been ever spoken of there—conducted her across the dining-room, where the structure of the christening-cake was

with the Breaners, though not a word of the thing that gnawed his tearthad been ever spoken of there—conducted her across the dining-room, where the structure of the christening-cake was yet unbroken, and into Mr. Breuner's little emoking-den, that was always safe from intrusion. Then he seated her in the great hollow of the arm-char, and waited for the color to dutter back into her face, while he stood, death-still, with one hand on the back of the chair, his own face white as hers, and his heart beating so that he could hear it.

It was only two or three moments, though it seemed eternizies, that she sat there, looking straight before her, uncertain whether she wished she were dead, or thought she was in heaven; and then he stooped and lifted her hand, and had indicated the ring on its fore-finger. "Why do you wear it still?" he said, hoarsely. And suddenly, as she looked up with her great startled eyes, he had flung himself beside her, and

HAD TAKEN HER IN HIS ARMS, and was holding her to his lips and to his heart, as if they were never to part. "And I never mean to part with you," he whispered. "Why should you go back for more mischief to be made between us? If I nave not Elembrod's million, I have enough. The priest is in the pariors, our friends are all with him. My carling, when we have waited live years, you will not ask me to wait auother day?"

"Do you mean—"she began, hesitatingly, and all the beautiful color deepening.

"In man to marry you, Deo volente, before the next quarter chinnes," he whispered.

"In this dress!" ahe cried, with undden revulsion to the world, especially the feminine world.

"In anything," he answered. "The outside in the partors of the second of the chair, and the second of the products of the outside in the partors.

"In this dress!" she cried, with sudden revul-sion to the world, especially the feminine world.
"In anything," he answered. "The outside shall not matter when our hearts are clad in wedding-yarments." He moved away, but came back and took her in his arms again in an em-back and took her in his arms again in an em-back and took her in his arms again in an em-phase as if he were shirfying the long hunger of five years. "My darling, you have not told me yet that it was all error," he said, "that you love

me."
I—I will tell the minister," said Miss Pon-As for the rest, it was all

monby.

As for the rest, it was all

A willfall to be be and to that young woman. She thought Mr. and Mrs. Breuner were in the little room an instant, the one laughing at her, the other kissing her; that sister Jane and her busband wers there too—eister Jane, at any rate, aghast in specchless anger; that Aunt Magrader had c'me bustling in, and was eaving, "I can sond found her earthed with all she'll need before the train goes, and how very lucky that the christoning-cake will answer for bride-cake, too!" And then there was a whirl of faces, and she was only half awars that she stood in the parlors before the clergyman, only half awars of the solemn and awful words she was uttering—while Sister Jane's face seemed to hang in the air before her, and she was sure the children would be told she had dones droadful thing—fully conscious of nothing but host she was quaking from head to foot, and that a dear hand was holding hers with a firm grasp, and a happy voice murmuring reassuring words in her ear. And then somebody kissed her, and she saw that Jane and her husband were making the best of it, and Jane was crying, and she flung her arms around Jane's neck and cried too. After that there was a rush of people and a storm of congratulations, and everybody was calling her Mrs. Sternbergh, and Anut Magrader was hugging her, and laughing like a hysierical girl, and whasporing. "Didn't I tell you you could trust to my management? But, oh, I hever would have believed it if anybody had said the wedding-dress of a Ponsonby could have been made ont of a rag-bag!"—Harriet Presont Spofford to Harper's Bazzer.

THE WEDDING OF SHON MACLEAN.

THE WEDDING OF SHON MACLEAN.

A BAOPIPE MELODY, FROM THE GARLIC.

At the wedding of Shon McLean, Twenty Pipers together Came in the wind and the rain

Who never heard of Shon Maclesh—
The Duke's own Piper, called "Shon the "ir,"
From his freekled skin and his flery hair.
Father and son, since the world's creation,
The Maclesh and followed this occupation,
And played the biroch to first his Clan
Since the first Duke came and the Barth began.

Since the first Duke came and the Rarth began.
Like the whistling of birds, like the humming of
Like the sough of the south-wind in the trees,
Like the sough of the south-wind in the trees,
Like the singing of angels, the playing of shawn
Like Ocean itself with its storms and its calms,
Were the pipes of Shon, when he strutted and bi
A cook whose crowing creation knew!
At last, in the prime of his playing life,
The spirit moved him to take a wrie—
A lastic with eyes of Highland blue,
Who loved the pipes and the Piper too,
And danced to the sound, with a foot and a leg
White as a lily and smooth as the egg.
So, all the Pipers were coming together
Over the moor and across the heather,
All in the wind and the rain:
All the Pipers so bravely drest
Were flocking in from the east and the west,
To bless the bedding and blow their test
At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean

At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean
Twas wet and windy weather!
Yet, through the wind and the rais
Came twenty Pipers together!
Earsch and Dougal Dhu,
Sandy of Isla too,
Each with the bonnet o' blue,
Tartan, and blackcock feather:
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!

And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
The knot was tied, the words were said,
Snon was married, the feast was spread;
At the head of the table sat, huge and hoar,
Strong Sandy of Isla, age four-score,
Whiskered, gray as a Haskeir seal,
And olad in crimson from head to heel.
Beneath and round him in their degree
Gathered the men of minstrelsie,
With keepers, gillies, and lads and lassen,
Mixing voices, and jinging glasses,
At soup and haggis, at roast and boiled,
Awhile the happy gathering tolled,
While Shon and Jean at the table-ends
Shook hands with a hundred of their friends.
Then came a hush. Through the open door
A wee bright Form flashed on the floor,—
The Duke himself, in the kilt and plaid,
With slim soft knees, like the knees of a maid.
And he took a glass, and he cried out plain,
"I drink to the health of Shon Maclean!
To Shon the Fiper and Jean his wife,
A clean fireside and a merry life!"
Then out he slipt, and each man sprang
To his feet, and with "Hoeen" the chamber ra
"Clear the tables!" shricked out one—
A leap, a scramble, the thing was done!
And then the Fipers all in a row
Tuned their pipes and began to blew,
While all to dance stood fain:
Sandy of Isla and Earneh More,
Dougal Dlu from Kilfannan shore,
Played up the company on the floor

At the wedding of Shon Maclean.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
Twenty Pipers together
Stood up, while all their train
Cossed their clatter and blether.
Full of mountain-dew,
First on their pipes they blew,
Mighty of bone and threw,
Red-cheeked, with rungs of leather:
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
Died the dance? In promy and pride

Twenty Pipers together?

Who led the dance? In pomp and pride
The Duke himself led out the Bride.
Great was the joy of each beholder,
For the wee Duke only reached her shoulde
And they danced, and turned, when the ree
Likes giantess and a fairie man!
But like an earthquake was the din
When Shon himself led the Duchess in I
And she took her place before him there,
Likes white mouse dancing with a bear.
How the little Duchess, so slim and sweet,
Her blue eyes watching Shon's great feet,
With a smile that could not be resisted,
Jigged, and jumped, and iwried, and twist
Sandy of Isla led off the reel,
The Duke began it with toe and heel,
Then all joined in full fain;
Twenty Pipers ranged in a row,
From squinting Shamus to lame Kilcroe,
Their cheeks like crimson, began to blow,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean
They blew with lungs of leather,
And blithesome was the strain
Those Pipers played together?
Moist with the mountain-dew,
Mighty of bone and thew,
Each with the bonnet o' hine,
Tartan, and blackcock feather;
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together?

Oh for a magic tongue to tell Of all the wonders that befell !

At the wedding of Shon Maclean.
So to honor the Clan Maclean
Straight they began to gather,
Blowing the wild refrain.
"Blue bonnets across the heather?"
They stramped, they strutted, they blew;
They stramped, they strutted, they blew;
Blowing the notes out true,
With wonderful lungs of leather:
And every Piper was fu,
Twenty Piper stogether?

Twenty Pipers together?

Twenty Pipers together?

When the Duke and Duchess went away
The dance grew mad and the fun grew gay;
Man and madden, face to face,
Leapt and footed and screamed apace?
Round and round the dancers whirled,
Sarilier, buder, the Pipers skirled,
Till the soul scemed swooning into sound,
And all creation was whirling round,
Then, in a pause of the dance and give,
The Pipers, ceasing their minstrease,
Draining the glass in groups did stand,
And passed the sandf-box from hand to hand,
Sandy of Isla, with locks of snow,
Squinting Shamus, blind Klimahos,
Finlay Beg, and Earach More,
Dougai Dau, of Klifannan's shore—
All the Colors that ever were seene,
All the Pipers of all itse Macs,
Gathered together and took their cracks.
Then (no man knows how the thing befell,
For none was sober enough to teil) Gathered logether and took their cross.

**Vien* (no man knows how the thing befell,
For none was sober enough to teil)
For none was sober enough to teil)
These heavenly Pipers from twenty places
Began disputing with crimson faces;
Each asserting, like one demented,
The claims of the Colan he represented.
In vain gray Sandy of Itals strove
To sooth their struggle with words of love,
Asserting there, like a gentleman,
The superior claims of nie own great Clan
Then, finding to reason is despair,
He seizes his pipes and he pinys an air,—
The gathering-tune of his Clan,—and tries
To drown in music the shrisks and cries.
Heavens! Every Piper, grown mad with tre,
Seizes his pipes with a flered desire,
And blowing madly, with fourish and squeak,
Begins his particular tune is shrisk!
Up and down the gamut they go,
Twenty Pipers, all in a row,
Each blow louder till like to burst.
Thus were the tunes of the Clans rehearst.

Thus were the tunes of the Clans rehears At the wedding of Shon Maclean !

At the wedding of Shon Maclean, Twenty Pipers togothet, Blowing with might and main Through wonderful lungs of leather. Wild was the hullabaloo! Wild was the hillabaloo!
They strutted, they are anied, they grew :
Twenty wild strains they blew,
Holding the heart in tetner:
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!

Through wonderful lungs of leather,
Wild was the hullahalon?!
Tary struited, they creaming the very in the content of the contending the heart in totage:
And every Piper was ful,
Twenty Pipers together!
A storm of music! Like wild stent-hounds
Contending together were the sounds:
At last a bery of feve inright disglaters
And after another glass went down
The Pipers chucking and cossed to frown,
Embraced like brothers and kindred spirits,
And fully admitted each other's merits,
And of the mother glass went down
The Pipers chucking and cossed to frown,
Embraced like brothers and kindred spirits,
And fully admitted each other's merits,
And soon she stole from the drinking-chorus,
One hour—another—took its flight—
And soon she stole from the drinking-chorus,
One hour—another—took its flight—
And soll the cold like and the deal of night—
and still though like and the deal of night—
and still though like and the deal of night—
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and when we arrived it was range in all its farry, the bluckberry, rules one. The same of 122 are we're in the continuous contention. In the same arrived it was range in all its farry, the bluckberry, rules one. The same of 122 are we're in the continuous contention. In the same of been washed together, and all traces of the condict, except the bodies, were obliterated by rain. They were then fighting at a place several yards removed from the stump, the line of repulse apparently being toward the burrow of the black anta—this was fully 100 yards off. However successful the red tribs may have been at the outset in beating back their assailanta, they were being gradually vacquished by their smailer and blacker foes, and no wooder, for fearful odds were against them.

The numbers of the red were limited, and each of them had to fight with ten or twenty black ants; sometimes, indeed, one would be rushed by a perfect army of small ants, which would fasten to his lega and settle upon every part of his body, readering resistance helpless and escape impossible; yet he would not die before indicting fatal mjury to some of his victors. Now one red ant would struggle himself free from his assailants and attempt to retreat, but only to rush into the jaws of death in another part of the battle-field. Then another would run to the assistance of a red comrade in distress, when both shared the common fate. Thus the conflict was waged; all the time terrific slaughter was going on; carnage as serious in the world of ants as any recorded in The Fiften Decisive Battles, and in that war the lower orders in the scale of nature, which an unreflecting mind might look upon without seeing anything to wonder at, one could almost imagene he saw the display of as much pluck and heroism as was exhibited by the hoets of Greece on the plains of Troy. It was most interesting to see the movements and countermovements of the contending forces; the wheeling, advance, and retirement and return of the little black aquadrons, and the still more furious and desperate charges of the red logious. The excitement, energy, and activity on both sides were wonderful to behold. But the overpowering numbers of the black and thick; and while some which had taken part in the fray were returning, still more fornidable reinforcements were u

A correspondent of the Chieflain, writing from Canen City, says that the living is so good in the prison under Warden Prosser that extra guards have to be put on to prevent the Canonites from breaking into that institution. Mr. Prosser is said to have called for proposals for furnishing the prison with provisions, including 1,500 pounds of canned fruits, 100 pounds of raisins, 700 pounds of currants, 2,700 pounds of dried apples, a large lot of dried peaches and taploca, and about sixty dozen bottles of flavoring extracts.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Modern Gardening-How Hot-Beds Modern Gardening-How Hot-Beds
Are Dispensed With, and OpenGround Culture Adopted-Failure of
Laying Tile by Machinery in Indiana-The Enhanced Value of WetLand by Draining-Irrigation for
Market-Gardens and the Small
Fruits-The Birds and the Grasshoppers-The Corn-Crop.

From Our Acricultural Correspondent.

CHANTAIOS, Ill., July 30, 1874.

Before the days of railroads, if we desired
vaccatables cut of season, we had to resort to

Before the days of railroads, it we desired vegetables out of season, we had to resort to hot-beds and glass-houses,—not only for the starting of planta early, but, to a great extens, to perfect them. But this was a costly luxury, and made these early garden-products possible only to the rich. And then such fruits as the strawberry, the raspberry, and the blackberry, could not be counted in the list of these luxuries, for they were too costly even for the rich. But

have made all of these things possible to all classes of our people. In the old time, the early-market-gardens were, as are those for later use, ranged around in the suburbs of our cities.

Those for Chicago were mostly along the sandy as the Calumet, and to Evanston, or, as it was then called, Gross Point, on the north. Over all this district, hot-beds and cold-frames covered with glass abounded; but, as the railroads extended south, so extended south the early-market-garden, and the open sunlight and warm soil took the place of the glass-covered cold-frame. The sunny hill-sides at Cobden, Anna, Dongola, and Villa Ridge, neurped the place of the city botbeds and cold-frames, and vastly cheapened the early vegetables; and, at the same time, cheap-ened the early small fruits, and thus revolution-ized the old system of producing the early vege-tables and fruits. And yet farther South pushed the railroads, and farther South followed the

gardens, at Mobile. There, in the open ground, without the aid of glass, corn, green peas, beets, onions, and the whole list of garden-vegetables, could be grown, and sent to Chicago almost as early as

the two places. Within a mile of me is a 60sere farm devoted to vegetables for the Chicago
market.

Before the War, gardeners went South to be
employed by the planters, but now they go
South to make home and to do business on their
own account. There may be good points for
market gardening either north or south of McComb City, and those going South for a location
should make a careful investigation before
they locate. There is complaint in many locations that the crops of early melons, potatoes,
etc., are stolen; and, in others, of the want of
good society. These are evils, no doubt, and
should be taken into consideration. Order,
however, is being restored. Within the pext
two or three years, hundreds, if not thousands,
of Northern people will go South, not for the
purpose of general farming, but to grow
early vegetables and fruits for the North.
All of this class of men are educated, are industions, and will make a valuable addition to
Southern society. And, as their business-relations, will continue with the North, we may
gradually look for others to follow, who may
rake up other branches of rural industry.
A small infusion of Northern energy, skill, and
agricultural implements will do the South good
instead of harm. She has had enough of carpethaggers; let us now send her intelligent cultivators of the soil.

MANE COUNTY, Ind., July 20, 1874.

Ma. "BURAL"—She is that state, many attempts
have been made to perfect a ditching-machine for the
laying of tile, or rather to make the citich. We have
two kinds,—one making the ditch at ensediert, and the
other going through several times,—such time taking
up a portion of earth, and depositing it on the side
of the ditch. This last machine had one fault in dry
land, and one that it appears impossible to overcome;

and that is the clay will effect to the curs, or spales that take up the earth to earry it on the strain of the wheel that surves to elevate it out of the strain of the wheel that surves to elevate it out of the strain in the smachine described in Tax Tanuars will access better, as the coulter may be drawn through a soil, and the opening made complete at one of a soil, and the opening made complete at one of a soil, and the opening made complete at one of a soil, and the opening made complete at one of a soil, and the opening made complete at one of a soil, and the pranch-tile must connect with the middle are to be used, the file will need be held hand, as the branch-tile must connect with the middle are to be used, the file will need be held hand, as the branch-tile must connect with the middle of the soil of the proper depth and width. We may sail the side drain of 2-inch tile, we lay the tend of may with 6-inch tile. We shall first have to open the order of branch-tile to make the proper comments as the side drain of 2-inch tile, we lay the tend of survey or branch-tile to make the proper comments as the soil of the first side forting. We also deal of the has been laid in this county, and the stood dail of the has been laid in this county, and the strain damps and the treated is the most valuable for ordinary farm-cross. But here the work has all been done by hand thus far save a little help how and then from the plow to open the top of the ditch, and the filling. We shall thus the top of the ditch, and the filling we had it is a save a little help how and then from the plow to open the top of the ditch, and the filling we had it is save a little help how and then from the plow to open the top of the ditch, and the filling. We shall thus far a save a lands of them had the defect of me clearing the cups, or buckets in clay and an as a matter of course, proved a failure. Since it has been proved that our clough-lain, were talled to exhibited at the State Fair at Indian apolis, and all of them had the defect of

Ms. "EURAL"—STR: I have been to work a least street, and control and the street of the

and the whole list of garden-vegetables, could be grown, and sent to Chicago almost as early as they could be planted in the open ground, and at less than a quarter what they would cost grown under glass.

Before one thought of laying aside his overcoat, and before the first pulsations of spring appeared in the Chicago gardens, the market was filled with green peas, strawberries, and other like dainties, in full perfection, grown in the open air, on the shores of Mobile Bay, and brought to the city, a thousaid nfiles, by rail.

We might say that this was interfering with local gardening. Not at all, for the local gardening, that was prosecuted a thousand miles distat. And to-day the distant gardens are as much a part of the gardens of the North sthough they were covered with glass and located just outside the busy marts of trade.

Of late there has been opened up a new line of railroad, by filling in wanting links, and the route from Cairo to New Orleans has presented a new field for the enterprising gardener. Not that New Orleans, as a garden-site for the early vegetables, has any particular charms, but that the new line of road runs inland from the sicikly streams, and passes over the more healthy table-lands, better adapted to the homes of those reared at the North.

WERE SHAIL I LOCATE AT THE SOUTH for the outpose of growing vegetables and the small fruits for the North? has been opened on the counter of the south room of the south room of the series and protected to us. As we go south from Chicago, we find Monee, Kankakee, Onarga, Champaign, Matton. Contraila, Duquoin, Carbondale, inlakunda, Cobden, Anus, Dougois, and Villa Ridge,—all points of interests in the growing of vegetables and fruits for the North, has been opten of the south and the single vegetables and fruits for the North? has been opten of the series of the south and the well with a free irrigation; and these under the small fruits for the North? has been often repeated to us. As we go south from Chicago, we find Monee, Kankakee, Onarga, Cha

time is sufficient.

The time is not far distant when

MARKY-GARDENERS WILL TURN THEIR ATTER

to this subject of irrigation for vegetables and
the small fruits, at least south of the Onio Rive;

The most of our garden-vegetables are native
of a moist, cool elimate, and mature in autums,
but we wish to change this condition, and has
them all through the season. To do this, we
must resort to glass and hot-beds, or po
South and call in the aid of the
streams when the clouds refuse the requisite moisture; for, without a good supply
of this element, the flerce best of the South
would give them too much of woody first to
please the taste. Tough, woody, stringy vegesbles are of little value in the market; and, us
make them succulent, we must have at least two
conditions: plenty of manure, and plenty of
water, either from the clouds or from the
streams.

LOCAL MISCELL BE TIMES AND THE STA TORNEY.

The Times of Thursday morning, of the trial of Dr. Earl, made a spondhoised the case. It gave him actoriety in the head-lines and in the article, charging him with criminal incompetency, in the examination

surprise. It is always looked for surprise. It comes like a spology of the bad boy who has a spology of the bad boy who has a spology of the paper publishes is apt to rean sit, or a redraction,—frequently bot sit, is a pology was not unlooked for a resone surfous rumors on the fact of the way in which it was obtained. It is been in the habit for some weeking lottery advartisements, as for in the fact of the fac

handle base year on the surjustications, which went into effect reads as follows:

whose the howingly prints, publishes of circulate, or knowingly causes to be greated, distributed, or circulated, any start of the control of the co

Beed felt that if he was to be abuse well have some satisfaction, an shortest way to get it would be to proceedings.

But it is now said that the inclinations. However that may be, the application in the paper and through one cases. It is also asserted that, now apployies have been made, the State-dill refrain from calling the attentions dury to this violation of law, to hold it over the head of the proprietimes as something wherewith he can from abusing of defaming the afores alterney. But now that Mr. Reed'this been called to the subject, he will lay the matter before the Grand Jury thus effectivally dispose of the last-me these rumors.

A meeting of citizens of the Tenth A meeting of citizens of the Tenth tyrested in, the organization of a F was held last night in Wall's Hall. Itee, consisting of Thomas F. Wall, Jorse, Thomas Parker, Fred Boener, L. Thomas Hesinass, C. C. P. Holde Onshin, and J. J. Montagne, was apprevious meeting to draft a plan of tion, and last night's meeting was for pass of receiving their report.

Gen J. S. Reynolds acted as Chall Mr. A. Salisbury, Esc., as Secretary of

Mr. A. Salisbury, Esq., as Secretary of Mr. C. C. P. Holden presented the the Committee, to the effect that the feared with the Board of Pouces of Committee, and are of the opinic would be of great service. Great care exercised in the selection of able-by honest men. It is believed that the furnish a hadge for each member of alwits she words "Special Erre Patrol" thereon, and the eap aid caps will be furnished by such means as the organy deem proper. The Committee results pleasing of the following resolution breates, Our citizens seem to have an in

spined fire, and any further responsibility is the same; and
Whiterat. It is described to be important to clean sever direct contact with the Friends in sever direct contact with the Friends in sever direct contact with the Friends in order to be able to assist it with me as intelligence in case of emergency; and first size, if it believed that an administration of the fire Department in the protecting property from being deal by all in protecting property from being deal by all in protecting property against first.

I that such organization be divided into price of seventy-five against first.

I that such organization be divided into price of seventy-five against first.

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I that such organization be divided into price of seventy-five against first.

I that such organization be divided into price of seventy-five against first.

I that such organization be divided into price of seventy-five against or seventy-five and the first of the seventy of seventy-five and the five of being master or sevents strictly seventy-five or being of uniform, they can be freedy with the figure "10" and an obselect cope.

I that such mode of designation or sevent and the seventy of the selection more general other or officers.

I that all officers and members serve with the seventy of the Free Marshal at first.

I has all officers and members are writtened as a general other or officers.

I that the members of the brigade shall me in the Teith Ward on a first alarm, which is a general alarm.

In that a committee of five from each election of the classes of the seventy-five suitable men for page and that such committee proceed to the contact out at first cutside the ward of relies and Frie Commissioners be turning out at first cutside the ward of relies and Frie Commissioners be turning out at first cutside the ward of the sense.

Some discussion arose on the classes to turning out at first cutside the ward of the lange, on the ground that in a power alarm

cament in readering assistance. These had he effect of overcoming the object its classes.

Col. Baldwin, who was present, stated convenent was on foot to form a similar mains in the Thirteenth, and Ninth Warbeits a strong interest in the subject. The classes relating to the uniform some opposition, on the ground that wall be cumbersoothe.

A motion to strike out the cape was letter that the comperation of the comperation of the ground that was concurred in as submitted in the competence of the control of the competed The sub-committees provided for in the file Committee on Organization, work of the Committee on Organization, work of the Committee on Organization, work of the Committee of Charles Barry, J. H. Desri Law, Socond Precipit James Inches Botto, John Brown, John B. The member of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Commit

A meeting adjourned.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting to organize a Fire-Pairol bat meets at 133 Canalport avenue. To meet the control of the co

LOCAL MISCELLANY. TIMES AND THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

TORNEY.
The Times of Thursday morning, in its report the trial of Dr. Earll, made a severe attack on the way in which the State's Attorney had decied the case. It gave him unpleasant early in the head-lines and in the body of the talk, charging him with criminal neglect, or impetency, in the examination of witness-

fine called upon Mr. Reed, and, on behalf of its core, apologized for an attack which he is sure, apologized for an attack which he may be made without the knowledge of his all we made without the knowledge of his cologie, and which had deeply rained him. It which Mr. Reed had discharged his la which Mr. Reed had discharged his

size enter my other person to purchase or remain size, shall, for each conviction, be sinced not
coming size.

Sas, the last is stringent, and the Times' viairo ligrant. It has happened not once, but
size larger to make money. Other advertising
care to Times, and it takes this, though in
almost the Times, and it takes this, though in
almost the Times, and it takes this, though in
almost the Times, and it takes this, though in
a the qually plain duly of Mr. Reed to present
a mile to the Grand Jury, which is luckily
a senio just hor, and have the proprietor of
de Times indicated and brought to trial.

Bell is rumored that the first thing Mr.
bed did Thursday morning, after seeing the attion the Times, was to send an intimation to
it storay that he would have him indicated for
valishing these advertisements if there was not
a meants apology. It is claimed that Mr.
led felt that if he was to be abused, he might
will have some satisfaction, and that the
acceptables.

But his now said that the intimation was sufficall. He sever that may be, the apology care,
whin the paper and through one of the edities. It is also asserted that, now that these
subsides have been made, the State's Attorney
fill fefrain from calling the attention of the
finer as something wherewith he can keep him
two abusing of defaming the aforewald State's
illiners. But now that Mr. Reed's attention
as heen called to the subject, he will, doubtless,
ty the matter before the Grand Jury to-day, and
fine effectually dispose of the last-mentioned of
these rumors.

mesper freights; and then the us the advantage of freshes a think of the plan?

water, in a rather sandy portance to the growth of retables. In many parts of cially about Cornint, stere as that could be used for eat advantage. Much dee of the soil, and on the the quantity of water removed to irrigation without stint, giving a soaking, and then wait is required. A sandy soil, ands of the South, would a quantity, and one of the upply only a few acres bearing. The time, but must run bed then soak away to the gradown once in two weeks efficient in the absence of asons, the disch might not han two or three times, great deal of water,—in , or we get little fruit, at, and blackberries will detay, onlows, and cucumbers irrigation; and these are greaty vegetables. Early so of blooming, need a libubers grow in two weeks, that time, will make but a second of the plants of blooming, need a libubers grow in two weeks, that time, will make but a

distant when
WILL TURN THEIR ATTENTION
TION
rigation for vegetables and
ast south of the Onio Rive;
den-vegetables are naive;
the, and mature in antume,
this condition and have
ass sout. To do this, we
has and hot-beds, or go
in the aid of the
clouds refuse the requiwithout a good supply
e fierce heat of the South
oo much of woody fibre to
ough, woody, stringy vegetate in the market; and, to
we must have at least two

and obeasshorrens.

tied parts of the country, bound, there is no great shopper-peet, as the birds will keep down their numbins, Canada, Northern New States would be overran, as its, Iowa, and Dakota. In the birds leave the counsaire, and the birds leave the counsaire, and the birds leave the counsaire of running ties, most of the birds have the web-worms are making, and, in the fields, we see pers. They are the late out since the birds left, do any great amount of eat prairies they do leave the country of the birds conditive thin their ranks; but ill not live on the prairie atter. The brunters look for some pond of water. In the mountains the hoppers for the birds that live may be the change the system to a may book to louse and the Colabor the birds in the control of the louse and the Colabor the birds in the colabor that all these things may have an a way the bird and the that all things may have an their number. Settle louse and the control that we must look is apple-tree in the northers a zone. At one time my sid, and to-day a single round in the orchard. On that we must look for compper plague, for in time cannibal insects will check research they have vasily on account of more favorg which has been the crops their time must come, for the history of the insects will check the history of the insect

Ameeting of citizens of the Tenth Ward in-A meeting of citizens of the Tenth Ward inmeeted in, the organization of a Fire Patrol
maked last night in Wall's Hall. A committe, consisting of Thomas F. Wall, James Modraw, Thomas Parker, Fred Boener, L. L. Bond,
Thomas Breinasi, C. C. P. Holden, W. J.
Cacha, and J. J. Mentague, was appointed at a
parious meeting to draft a plan of organization, and last night's meeting was for the purper of receiving their report.

Gas. I. S. Reynolds acted as Chairman, and
W. A Salishur, Fac. as Secretary of the meet-

d by such means as the organization myroper. The Committee recommend

the stabilist to matters pertaining in regard to their and say further responsibility in regard to the same; and living a be assisted from the first contact with the Fire Department of the satisfactor of the same of the sa

TRIAL OF STEAM-PUMPS.

The first of a series of trials of ateam-pumps to aid in extinguishing fires took place yesterday forences at Adams street bridge. Chicago's terrible punishment by fire of late has created an imperative demand for additional protection against such visitions, and among the various projects for strengthening the efficiency of the Fire Department note has been received with greater favor than the proposition to organize a system of floating fire-engines to cruise up and down that river, and protect the property on both sides. In place of expensive boats constructed expressly for the purpose, it has been ascertained that equal efficiency, at far less cost, can be obtained by means of pumps attached to steam-tugs, and worked by the tug engines. A trial of one of these pump-attachments brought out a large attendance of interested people yesterday, among them the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

throwing with such a pumping capacity, and power to drive it. He stated that any first-class at the Armory a night or two ago for lodging, and it is provided to drive it. He stated that any first-class at the Armory a night or two ago for lodging, and it is provided to the longth of the stroke. This twitching, it is said, will soon cut through hose from the inside. The general impression seemed to be that the Cannon list night for britially malticle that the trials of other pumps will bring out a machine better adapted to the work. There are several makes of pumps will be requirement.

There are several makes of pumps will be ried, and it is probable that from among them will be found one or more that will meet the requirement.

Commissioner Wahl visited the experiment of the pumping apparatus fifted on board of the trial protounced it a failure. The jet thrown was not by any means regular and full as would be required for actual service as is fire. The commissioner was not by any means regular and full as would be required for actual service as is fire. The commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to see three raging to the provided of the stroke of the commissioner would like to vote as a first of the commissioner would like to see three raging the more and the commissioner would like to see three raging like and too for the care of the commissioner of the commissioner was a full like to the work of the commissioner would like to see three raging like and too for the care of the commissioner was a first of the commissioner would like to see three raging like and too for the care of th

The Commissioner would like to see three regular fire-engines floating on the river, and he thinks that the dutting of channels from the river east and west under different streets, with cisterns here and there for the introduction of suction hose, would provide the city with an ample supply of sater for the suggestion is worthy the could be got up. The suggestion is worthy the further consideration of himself and colleagues. At certain seasons of the year the very smell of Chicago River water would extinguish a fire of ordinary decency and self-respect.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A very large meeting of the congregation of
the First Baptist Church was held last evening
in the basement of the Wabash Avenue Methodiss Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Wais Church, comer of Fourteenth street and Wa-bash avenue, for the purpose of arriving at a definite conclusion concerning the selection of a site for a new church-building. The Rev. Dr. Everts presided, and there was the customary prayer and singing before the more material business of the hour was taken up.

Dr. Everts explained the object of the gath-ering, and hoped his bearers would bear in mind that all could not be pleased, and that, without a unsulmity of action, the building of the church would be delayed. He had his preferences, but would cheerfully submit to the will of the ma-jority.

Thomas Fitzy sustched a pocket-book from Annie Church a few days ago, and was arrested

yesterday.

Gustav Presenski, a Pole, complained at the Armory, last night, that Mollie Pendus, of Ho Pacific avenue, robbed him of \$17. The woman was arrested, and stated that the man was drunk and had only \$2 in his possession, and that she did not take.

To-day is sentence-day, and the forty-eix prisoners who have been convicted during the present term of the Court will be arraigned for sentence. The Grand Jury will make their final report this morning and receive their discharge. The continues of account in the control of the compression of the control of the

charge of the organization. On motion of Mr. and William Tenerary International Control of Mr. and State Control of Mr. a

about two years, and was formerly a wine-inspector in the wine provinces of Germany. He
immigrated to America with considerable wealth,
and fell into the hands of Chicago sharpers,
who soon relieved him in one way and another
of the bulk of his property. This has to a certain extent, caused an aberration of his mind. At
various times, lately, Fischer has imagined that
Schrodt has had a hand in defrauding him of his
money, and finally, while laboring under a slight
attack of lunacy, he called on the complainant
and gave him considerable abnoyance by his
threats to do him violence, and hence his arrest.
On being brought before the Justice, the examination was continued till yesterday, and Fischer
was held on his own recognizance for his appearance. At 2 in the afternoon the examination
was proceeded with, when it was proven that the
prisoner was very shusive to every one with
whom he chanced to have any business transactions, and especially so to the complainant.
It also appeared in the evidence that he
was intemperate, and that he had not
drawn a sober breath during his residence in
the United States. Justice Van't Woud concluded to place him under \$300 peace-bonds for
six months, whereupes the prisoner positively
refused to give bail, and abused the Justice in
an outrageous manner. Yan't Woud informed
him that, unless he entered into recognizance,
it would become his duty to commit him to jail.
Fischer expressed his utter contempt at this
piece of information, and, in reply, requested
the Court to take up his future residence in a
country which the Scriptures speak of as a place
of abode for evil spirits. This Justice Van't
Would has no idea of doing, and thereupon
sent Fischer in any state of mind but a heppy
and peaceful one to the kindly care of Jailer
Folz.

The temperature of the day, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, at 7 s. m., 75 deg. Pahr.; 10 s. m., 85; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 88; 6 p. m., 82; and

Mr. A. Meyer dosires to state that the fire on Milwankee avenue Thursday night did not break out in his place, No 39, but in Nos. 61 and 63. There is some "style" about the Houston (Tex.) Telegraph, judging by this remark, which occurs m a city column: "The local editor desires to say that he assumes the vindication of any report made in these city columns, and aggrieved parties are requested to call upon him for redress, and not to blow off their cowardly

bravado on street-corners to gaping loafers." in this city, whose synagogue on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court was destroyed Wabash avenue and Peck court was destroyed by the great fire of July 14, are proposing to rebuild their house of worship. A meeting of the congregation is called for Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Thirteenth Street School-House, to confer upon the metter and decide what to do. The probability is that a new synagogue, larger and more beautiful than the old one, will be erected forthwith.

Mr. Hitchcock, of the Young Men's Christian Association Employment Bureau, No. 145 Fifth avenue, eave if thirty laboring men will call on him with shovels this morning he will make them all happy by giving them work.

Mr. Thomas Dobbius, President of the Chi-

them all happy by giving them work.

Mr. Thomas Dobbins, President of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, generously offers to furnish a train to carry 1,000 poor children to Turner Park free, and Mr. Huncke, Secretary of the Park Association, kindly offers the use of the Park to the children.

The Committee of the County Commissioners on Equalization of Texas is still at work on the examination of complaints. The great mass of these complaints will necessitate a still further delay before the Committee can make their report. The Board, deeming the assessments in South Chicago too low, propose to equalize by reducing the former 15 per cent and increasing the latter to the same extent.

At a meeting of the managers of the Soldiers.

of Dr. Hamill, 629 Wabash avenue, there were present the following mambers: Dr. R. C. Hamill in the chair, Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. W. D. Blain, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Shepley, Mrs. Brayuard, and Mrs. Andrews. After the meeting had been called to order, the Secretary, Mrs. Blain, read the report of the Board for the forty-four days from June 17 to Aug. 1, and also the report of the attending physician of the Home. There are all present twenty-three persons in the Home, and of these air are index medical treatment. The Home is in good repair generally, and, with the addition of some new purchases about to be made, will make a very pleasant retreat for old stud feeble soldiers. The expenses for the month of July were \$540.45. The Secretary also read a letter from Gov. Beveridge stating that he wished to remain a Director for the ensuing year. On motion the Monument Committee were requested to take some definite action immediately in regard to the proposed monument. The Board then adjourned to meet at the same place.

mediately in regard to the proposed monument. The Board then adjourned to meet at the same place.

PROF. BALDWIN.

Mr. Gardiner, of the Academy of Music, has arranged to give a novel entertainment at his theatre next week, having made an engagement with Prof. S. S. Baldwin, a gontleman widely known by his exposures of the tricks and deceptions of Spiritualism as practiced by so-called mediums. In order to convey is advance an idea of the character of his performances, as well as to enlist the interest and support of those who are desirous of proving Spiritualism to be a humbing. Prof. Baldwin yesterday afternoon gave a private scauce on the Academy stage, inviting only oletaymen and members of the press. The invitation was accepted by about twenty ministers and a few reporters, who were vastly interested and not a little astonished at some things they saw. A committee of three dergymen were appointed to make the tests and keep watch; but, in spite of their vigitance, Prof. Baldwin succeeded in demonstrating the fact that he is a wonderful adept at the tricks and illusions of Spiritualism. Himself and assistant were securely tied with ropes in a cabinet, and before the doors of the compartment were fairly closed the noisy demonstrations began. Many marvelous things were done with a cleverness which defied detection, and the Professor was successful in making a marked sensation in his clerical auditory. He is undoubtedly a very clever performer, preducing nearly all the startling manifestations which Spiritualists accribe to superatural agencies, but doing it all in such a way at to convince the beholder that his only aids are his own skillful human resources. Prof. Baldwin comes highly indered by the elengumen of the clives he has visited, and his short season in Chicago will doubtless excite a lively interest among both the skeptical and the credulous.

The members of the Alliance editorial excursion-party returned from their tour in Colorado yesterday in good health and spirits. Desirous of expressing thear ap

which have been most generously conferred upon their, they adopted the following:

Resolved, That our vincere and hearty thanks be rendered to the officers of the several railroads whose courtesies we have enjoyed, viz: the Kanasa Facific; Chicago & Alton; St. Louis, Kanasa City & Northern, Dunver & Rio Grande; Coherado Contrait Hannibal & St. Joseph; and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to George M. Fullman for the elegant coach placed at our disposal, under the management of Capt. J. L. Kelly, conductor, who has proved himself faithful and competent throughout the trip.

Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the kindness and hospitality astended to us by Gen. W. J. Palmer, as President of the Denver & Rio Grande Ballroad, and at his beautiful residence in Glee Eyric.

Resolved, That our visit to Esty's Park was rendered peculiarly agreeable by the unremitting efforts of Mr. C. J. Evans to entertain us white there.

Resolved, That our visit to Esty's Park was rendered peculiarly agreeable by the unremitting efforts of Mr. C. J. Evans to entertain us white there.

Resolved, That was are especially grateful to Col. C. N. Pratt, who devised and has carried out this excursion from first to last with peculiar tact, generosity, and devotion to the comfort and welfare of the excursionists, and thus increased his already excellent repartion as a courteous gentleman and a man of superior business capacity. To him are we indebted for this most successful and deligibility excursion.

The careless use of a kerosene lamp set fire to a barn in the rear of the house of L. Wolf, corner of Fulton and Robey streets, and the structure was entirely consumed. Loss, \$1,000. No usurance. The starm came from Box 585 at 7:15 esterday morning.

be of an inferior quality."

This is a fallacy. The facts are quite the reverse. Most of the winter work after the greater was done on owners' account by competent fire was done on owners' account by competent builders, and is substantially as good as though done in midsummer. I have had recent proof of this fact in cutting out sections of a wall in the Chamber of Commerce, laid in January, 1872. The walls were found to be of great solidity, and doorways were cut to a plumb-line nearly as smooth as they could have been built. This is not an exceptional case, but the general experience of builders, who have had occasion to examine winter work.

There is pre-tically no objection to winter work, or rapid building, provided you have a competent and honest builder. Under no other conditions can you have thoroughly good work and "build by the ages."

December 17.

to the rest of the LOOK APPER 17.

To the Editor of The Change Tribune:
Sit: I wish to call the attention of the Board of Public Works to a stable in the course of crection on the block bounded by West Pearson, Walnut, Wells, and LaSalle streets. It has stood for g few days without the roof-boards. I thought perhaps the authorities had stopped it, but now I see it has got the roof-boards on, and, from Wells street, looks like a first-class "first-trae."

THE CITY-HALL.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which no very important business was transacted. The case of Officer Conroy for militreating a citizen was continued until Wednesday, and that of Officer Reed on a similar charge was continued until Monday.

The city official excursion has been postponed until Wednesday. On that day at 5 o'clock a train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Pani Railroad Company will leave the station, corner of Cases and Malison streets, and convey the party to the shores of Lake Fewankee. About thirty-five have already declared their intentions of going, and it is expected that by next Wednesday the number, with invited guests, will be dealed.

The Board of Public Works complain that they

day the number, with invited guests, will be divibled.

The Board of Public Works complain that they are not able to supply the police power necessary to stop the building of wooden buildings within she burned district. They have applied to the Foard of Police to assist them, but as yet nothing has been done by them. It is hardly fair to expect the three Commissioners, together with pheir Secretary and his assistant, to sally forth, exhibit their stars to the builders of wooden structures, and see that they desist from their illegal practices. A force of at least twenty-five men should be at once detailed to the service of looking after the doings of builders.

The Mayor rushed through an approximation

The Mayer rushed through an anormous lot of business yesterday morning, in the shape of attending to applications for relief, pardon, and licenses, and sighed for the thermometer to fall a degree or two. He has decided not to attend the official fishing excursion, but the Aldermen say they must have him along. He has from now until Wednesday to releat, and add his jolly countenance to those of the rest of the pionic-ers.

Mr. Thomas Dobbius, President of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, generously offers to furnish a train to carry 1,000 poor children to Turner Park free, and Mr. Huncke, Secretary of the Park Association, kindly offers the use of the Park to the children.

The Committee of the County Commissioners on Equalization of Texas is still at work on the examination of complaints. The great mass of these complaints will necessitate a still further delay before the Committee can make their report. The Board, deeming the assessments in South Chicago too high, and in West and North Chicago too low, propose to equalize by reducing the former 15 per cent and increasing the latter to the same extent.

At a meeting of the managers of the Soldiers! Home, held yesterday afternoon at the residence

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers for the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Lord will conduct the Sunday-School Teacher's Meeting to-day in the Methodist Church Block. Subject, Mark ii., 23-28, "The Sabbath Day." Young men's prayer meeting this evening at No. 148 Madison street.

The eighth aniversary of the Halsted Street
M. E. Sunday-School will take place at 2:30
o'clock to-morrow, at No. 782 South Halsted
aircet.

The Committee from the Clan-na-Gael Associa-tion having charge of the necessary arrange-ments with reference to their reunion and picnic of the 15th of August meet at Burke's Hotel this evening. The members are requested to be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock. All those in-terested in the success of the event are invited to attend.

to attend.

A convention of delegates from the various Irish societies will take place Sunday, at 2 p. m., at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, Halsted and Harrison streets. The convention is called by the Bev. Thomas J. Edwards to make preparations for laying the corner-stone of the new Church of the Annunciation. The stone will be laid Sunday, the 16th. Each society is requested to send five delegates.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz, United States Senator from Missouri, was in this city yesterday, the guest of Col. Jussen. He left for St. Louis last evening.

Miss Bertie Ripley, of the Majiltons, is in the city visiting her sister, wanting the arrival of the troups.

Miss Bertie Ripley, of the Rajittons, is in the city visiting her sister, waiting the arrival of the truope.

The many friends of N. W. Gould, Esq., will be pained to hear that his daughter Lizzle died yesterday after a long illness.

**ROTEL ARRIVALS.*

Palmer Rouse—H. B. Mannsfield, U. S. N.; Reess P. Sanger, Cerinth, Miss.; Dr. Henry Jones, Jacksonville; F. C. Arnold, Philadelphia; Thomas Scott, New York; the Hom. Henry. Blow, St. Louis; W. B. Barstow, New Orleans.

**Grand Pacific Hotel—Edward W. Fox, Portland; John J. Crutkshank, Jr., Hannibal, Mo.; John Henry, Cimeinnati; Samuel A. Miller, Louisville; Charles Dunlop, Yokohams; Dowald Spence, Shanguai; Henry Robertson, Dunides, Scotland.

**Sherman House—O. H. Blackburn, Chreimmal; S. Newman, Buffalo; the Hon, William Reddick, Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. Spencer, U. S. A.; the Rev. Eugene Sheedy, Limerick; E. Musbanm, Albany; Giusseppa Tghes, E. Scarloy, Giovanni Civetti, Italy.

**Tremoni House—P. R. Nottingham, Philadelphia; George Buchanan, Plitsburgh; C. W. Bacon, Pawinoket, R. L.; L. Geons, Brussele; P. Wilkins, New York.

**West Side Briggs—The Hon, David Builer and family, Indianapolis; Col. H. S. Houghton, Salt Lake; the Hon, S. P. Anthony, Valparaiso.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTIO SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatin

Bottles from 2 to 21s, OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfus and Londonderry. These closust, new, Olyde-bul steamers will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, as fo

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most contherly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid for and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LafvEilerOol and QUENS-TOWN worsy SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cablin passage, ST, SR, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Heatin tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for Li and apwards.
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P. B. La RSON, Wastern Agent,
Northwast corner Units and Randolphists. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Beissi (Englass) directs.

From New York to Beissi (Englass) directs.

Graat Wastern, Sat., July 18; Cornwall, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

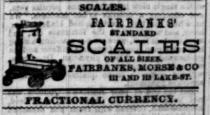
Cabir Pasage, 870; Informediate, 86; Stberge, 820.

Reoursion tiskeds, 910. Apply at Gen'l Proight Depot
Lake Shore and M. S. H. R.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New Piggi-ciacs, Full-powered, Chedwick Steamship will sail from Femnyitzania Railmond Wharf, Jesser City; GLAMORUAN. July in FRMBROKE. Aug I Carrying goods and passengiers at through raise from all parts of the United States and Caradi to ports in the Bristol Ghannes, and all other points in England. These steamships, but a spreasyle for the tends, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfortand obstrements of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS. Pirst Cabin, 875 and 826 currency. Seedind Cabin, 355 currency. Steerage. 320 currency. Seedind Cabin, 355 currency. Steerage. 320 currency. Seeding currenc

YIA MICH, CENT. G. W. & ERIERY'S Pullman Through Palace Sleeping Coach



\$5 Packages FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY. MINSTREIS, VARIETIES AND DRAMATIO. FORTY-SIX Distinct Special Stars. THREE DISTINCT COMPANIES.

JOHN DILLON! THIS AFTERNOON A GRAND DOUBLE Saturday night-BENEFIT OF Mr. JOHN W. BLAIS. JOHN DILLON.

PRICES - Meter Children, 3 etc. No extra for come. Menday - THE WONDERFUL CARONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday PROF. BALDWIN. McCORMICK HALL.

LECTURE PROP. J. M. LANGSTON (colored). President of ard University at Washington, D. C., will deliver his Lecture on EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

AT MeCORMICK HALL Corner Clark and Kinzis-star, August 1, 1874, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents, EXPOSITION BUILDING. PARIS BY NIGHT:

EDUCATIONAL. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FEES:

To students of Midhigan, \$55 for the first year; \$10 fe

officer the first pour special process of the control of the contr

Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal.

For Girls and Young Ladies. Fall term will begin stope 5. Full corns of able instructors, increased accommodations for Boarding Parisis. For circulars address the Principal II Ashikhdaw, Cubengs.

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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

For young Ladies and Misses.

French is the language of the family. EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

Successor to Mrs. Burgara Mattand. The dates the school will be resumed Sept. id. For circulars on thining particulars apply to the Frincipal, 673 Wabash a LOGAN SQUARE SEMINARY. This Boarding and Day-School for ladies, ethnated 1807 Vine-st., Philadelphia, will be reopened Sept. 16, 1874. MISS J. PINDELL, Principals.

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ENION COLLEGIS OF LAW,
Of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. Daily increasing, though per day, for the weeks,
by Judges Henry Rooth, terms frombult and James B.
Deofitele, and Profes. Van Buttern Deinholm and Phill
Myers. Tailston, the spart. Baylons a bandle is the bas
For casalogues, see address. B. DENSLOW, See'y
Tribuan Butleing, University.

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the Remassive Polysechase Institute, Troy, S. Y.
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PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

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Mass., fits boys and young men for common an
abientific pursuits. Its superior merits enable in circular.

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MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY.

M. September of Common Common and Common Common Section of the Common Section

HOTELS. WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,

KEW YORK.

Only-op-black from Union Squares, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in temperature with the principal places of an anti-proved the past assam by cores, has been sense and a passenger cleavator, the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger cleavator, the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger cleavator.

GRAND HOTEL SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open. Terms, \$1.50 per day and \$21 per work to be season.

JOHN B. COZZENS.

conn-cropeculate freely in regard to
may be safe in saying that
leaving no large amounts
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e. There is no reason that
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asse in part will compencrop, and feed more just
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popular, and found to says
beef and pork. Just now
in regard to the corn-crop,
in would soon change the
Runal.

Netta Takes the First Money in the 2:20 Race.

The White Stockings to Play the Mutuals To-Day.

Second, Game Between the American Clubs in Liverpool.

Pigeon-Shooting at Dexter Park, Aug. 11.

THE TURF. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune,

CLEVELAND, O., July 31 .- The continued er, together with the splendid programme ered for the day, combined to render the cl os ni of the meeting. The threatening weather of hursday had, during the night, given way to ireday had, during the hight, given way to loudless sky that at once put at rest all bits in regard to the important matter of d weather. With commendable foresight the nagers of the Club had made ample arrange-bit for the thorough sprinkling of the St. ir road, which rendered this thorough fare Clair road, which relidered the statistical and delightfully pleasant and free from dust. Throughout the forencon the different footstands in the city were besieged by an anxious and venturesome crowd of buyers, and the amount of money invested on the two rallel in the history of this club. THE FAVORITES IN THE POOLS.

2:31 class, Ben- Mace's James Howell. lay, was made the favorite at \$30 to \$12 for Kansas Chief, Fleety Golddust bringing \$6, nd the field \$12. But the crowning and the field \$12. But the crowning event of the meeting, the most eagerly looked forward, to by all classes of
sporting men, was the 2:20 race,
which numbered among its contestants the
following noted flyers: Red Cloud, Gazelle,
Camors, Sensation, Henry, Nettie, Gloster, and
\$1. James. In the pools, Red Cloud, who had
defeated nearly all the above named horses at
Chicago a week ago, was a decided favorite,
the knowing ones being very sweet on his
behaves. A specimen pool sold before the race
to follows: Red Cloud, \$35; Camors, \$10; Nettie,
\$5; field, \$20,—which was about the general rate,
of all pools sold before the horses came to the
wire.

of all pools sold before the horses came to the sire.

By I c'clock the St. Clair road was filled with a vast procession of vehicles, recalling to such as had been at Saratoga during the recent boatrace vivid recollections of the road to Saratoga Lake of the 17th of July.

Pool-selling at the stands on the course began early, and when the bell rang for the first race it was figured that not less than \$250,000 was invested on the 2:20 race. Chicago backed Red Cloud to her bottom dollars, one short-haired sport from Clark street remarking, as he put up his last greenback, "If Red Cloud quits on us to-day, I shall have to walk home."

The afternoon's sport opened with the concluding heat of the running race, postponed from the previous evening. Of seven original starters, only two—Lady Washington and Tom Boston—were left to finish the race, the remaining five having been either drawn, distanced, or ruled out for not having taken one heat in three. The heat was a pretty dash, and was won by Lady Washington in a gallop.

Gleveland Glub, July 31; purse \$300 for running lossecond; \$100 to third; C. G. Bacon, Saratoga, N. Y., br. s.

Grunger Hamilton, Ont., b. m. Lady
Washington & 3 3 1
ohn Fischer, Steubenville, O., s. s. 5 5 2
6 B. Johnsen, Alliance, O., s. s. Pianter., 6 dis.
siandy & Son, Zanesville, O., c. s. Tom htrom, Barrie, Ont., ch. s. Spendrift... 2 dr. dd Lloyd, Vicksburg, Miss., b. s. Port -1:44%; 1:43%; 1:45; 1:47%; 1:44%

THE 2:31 BAGE.

This decided, the band blew an overture, and the beil brought out the flyors for the 2:31 race. There being eleven horses to cart, scoring became a matter of strategy and matience. After six or eight false starts, the horses got away, at the place having the pole Slow go second.

Lady Dehlman having the pole, Slow Go second, and Fleety Golddust third. The horses went down the back stretch all in a heap, and Howell, who had got the lead, came home winner in 2:2734. This was his last taste of victory, Kanwho had got the lead, came home winner in 2:27%. This was his last taste of victory, Kansas Chief winning the next three successive heats, and inflicting another defeat upon a first favorite. This race, which was one of the finest of the meeting, included two as closely contested heats as have ever been seen here, Kansas Chief winning the second and third heats by a nose, with a troop of horses at his wheel.

Same day, purse \$5,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; \$2,100 to the first, \$875 to the second, \$325 to the third.

E. A. Lytle, Fittsburg, r. g. Slow Go... \$ 10 5 10 M. Goodin, Philiadelphia, b. g. Stewart Maloney.

W. L. Simmons, New York, b. s. Kansas Chief.

Chief.

Chief.

Chief.

A. Wells, Loskay, Ont., c., m. Kitty Wells, 10 5 6 4 John Murpty, New York, Lady Dahlman.

B. 10 9

Henry, it should be said, came to the stand ime, and by permission of the judges was with-

The meeting closed with a running race, single dash of 2 miles, for which there were eight starters. It will appear, by reference to the summary, that this was one of the fastest races ever run in this country, in which the winner, Jack Frost, beat Granger only by a throatlatch.

Time—3:33%.

The time was only one second less than the fastest two miles on record.

The meeting, as a whole, has been the most inccessful on record in this clab. Fine weather, excellent sport, choice music, and perfect management have combined to render every one but the losers happy and satisfied.

LONDON, July 31.—This was the fourth day of LONDON, July 31.—This was the fourth day of the Goodwood races. The principal event was the Chesterfield cup, 3-year-olds and upward. The race was won by Dalham; Blinkhoohe second; Flowers of D'Orest third. The betting before the race was twenty-five to one on the field against Dalham, ten to one against Blinkhoohie, and eight to one against the Flower of D'Orestt. There were seventeen starters.

and eight to one against the Flower of the There were seventeen starters.

RACES AT RELLEFONTAINE, O.

Special Disputch to The Change Trioune.

BELLEFONTAINE, July 31.—To-day closed the races of the Ligan County Driving Association.

The pacing race was won by Queen of the West in three heats against Hoovier Tom and Rattling Jim. Time 2:33, 2:43%, 2:40%.

BASE BALL.

A game of extraordinary interest and impormee occurs this afternoon between the Mutuals, of New York, and the White Stockings, as upo of New York, and the White Stockings, as upon its result will largely depend the relative standing of the two clubs in the championship list. If the White Stockings hold up to their recent strong play there is every reason to auticipate a victory for them. In any event the game is one of the most important played this season.

THE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, July 31.—The Interest in the exhibitions of the American base ball players is increasing, and the Midland Railroad will run special excursion-trains, with American Pullman care, to all points on its line where the clubs are to play.

SECOND GAME IN LIVERPOOL.

to play.

The clube played another exhibition game at Liverpool to-day. The weather was somewhat unfavorable, showers frequently interrupting the play. The Red Stockings won the game by a score of 23 to 18. Beais, of the Boston Club, acted as umpire. The attendance was very meagre, probably not more than 200. This was foubtless owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather, but it is noticed that the game has not excited as much interest and attention at Liverpool as it seems likely to at other points where the Americans are to play.

A GRAND SHOOTING-TOURNAMENT, under the auspices of Messrs. S. H. Turrill and Abner Price, will be held at Dexter Park, commencing Aug. 11, and continuing through the week. Money prizes amounting to \$2,435 will he awarded to the successful contestants and the order of exercises will be three days of single-bird and one day of double-bird shooting None but amateurs will be allowed to participate and the Kennicott Club rules will govern. charge of shot will be one and onecharge of shot will be one and one-quarter ounces, Dixon measure, No. 1,106 or 1,107. Entries for single-bird shooting, \$10 each day, and 80 per cent to fill; entries for double-bird shooting, 10 per cent, and 80 per to fill. The birds will cost 20 cents each, and will be shot from H. and T. plunge traps. In-addition to the following list of prizes, the per-son making the best average in the shoot proper will be presented with \$100: Frst day, Aug. 11.—First prize, cash, \$175: will be presented with \$100:
Frst day, Aug. 11.—First prize, cash, \$175;
second prize, \$100; third prize, \$75; fourth
prize, \$50; fifth prize, \$15.
Second day, Aug. 12.—First prize, \$200; second day, Aug. 1

Second day, Aug. 12.—First prize, \$20; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$75; fourth prize, \$40; fifth prize, \$25.

Third day, Aug. 13.—First prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$70; fourth prize, \$40; fifth prize, \$20.

fifth prize, \$20.

Fourth day, Aug. 14.—First prize, \$400; second prize, \$300; third prize, \$200; fourth prize, \$100; fifth prize, \$50.

There will be on hand plenty of birds for sweepstakes shooting. Eatries may be made with F. J. Abbey & Co., No. 43 Clark street, or on the ground.

HALIFAY, N. S., July 31.—The rowing club has resolved to present a gold watch and chain to William Scharff, of Pittsburg. The subscription

list is headed by George Brown. LATEST LOCAL ITEMS. During the month of July there were sixty-four fire-alarms struck by the operators at the city telegraph office,—the largest number ever known in this city in a similar period.

The credit of the discovery of the South Water street fire has been given to the new fire-patrol, when in fact Officer Casey, of the regular police force, discovered it first, and Officer Arn-stein turned in the alarm from Box 10.

officer Kipley discovered fire in the two-story frame building No. 158 Eighteenth street, at 11 o'clock last night, and extinguished it withous giving an alarm. The damage was slight. The fire was the act of an incendiary.

A party recently applied to the Relief and Aid Society for pecuniary assistance, and presented a letter from the police authorities recommending him as a worthy object of charity. The Secretary was about to pay him \$50 when it was discovered that the man was a notorious thief. Perhaps the police officials can answer this statement to the contrary. Perhaps not.

An Almost Inaccessible Locality-The Routes Thither.

> Description of Various Parts of the Territory-The Towns.

ARIZONA.

Various Indian Tribes-The Dreaded Apaches, and How Gen. Cook Has Made Them Peaceful.

Private letter to a gentleman in Chicago. EHRENBERO, Ari. Ter., July 8, 1874. In reply to your inquiries about Arizona and

ts, I will give you such intion as I have acquired from my own obent, reliable persons.

Arizona, although surrounded on three sides
y the States and Territories of the Union, is

ALMOST AS INACCESSIBLE AS ALASKA
to the traveler from the Eastern States. There
are two roads into the Territory from New Mexco, one of which has been a stage-road for years,—that from La Mesilla, N. M., to Tucson, the Capital of the Territory. The other, from Albuquerque to Prescott, had a stage-line for a short time a year or so ago, and I see that the Post-Office Department has made a contract for service upon this route, to commence the 1st of this month. (A contract was made also last year, but service was not performed.) These two roads, although they would be much shorter for Eastern travelers, have been very little patronized, because they could only be traveled at great risk and inconvenience,—the re being no towns and but few stations on them, and show having been infest-ed by hostile Apachea. For these reasons almost all the travel into the country has been through California, via San Bernardino or San Diego. From the latter place there is a stage three times a week to Tucson. From San Bernardine mining districts of Cerbat and Mineral Park to Prescott, with a weekly stage between Cerbat and Prescott; the other crosses the Colorado at Ehrenberg, and reaches Prescott by way of twice a week from San Bernarding to Prescot This latter is the most traveled road, though not as pleasant as that by Fort Mojave.

The traveler entering Arizona by Ehrenberg is prepared for its scenery by his long journey ough the barren, sandy wastes of California. Without that preparation, it would be difficult to conceive of A MORE DESOLATE COUNTRY

and Wickenburg, a distance of 130 miles. As he travels on the stage, all along the road (with the exception which I shall shortly notice), as far as his eye can reach, on every side nothing meets seemingly by the intense heat,—and barren, sandy wastes, upon which nothing can grow but the useless grease-wood or the different varie ties of cactus, and here and there, where there is a gulch, a few ironwood and palmaverde is a gulch, a few ironwood and palmaverde trees, which occasionally receive moisture when a cloud bursts on the hills or rain talls (it has been denied that rain ever falls in this part of Arizona, but I have seen heavy rains here). The exception to which I referred is a valley about 40 miles fram Wickenburg, in which horses and cattle are to be seen grazing upon a grass that springs up after the rains, and dries to hay in the sun. The soil here seems very good, but water can only be obtsized from wells, which must be sunk from 100 to 160 feet. In fact, except in the northern part of the Territory and around Prescott, which is in the lalls,—and even there,—no dependence can be placed upon rain for the crois; in irrigation is the far ner's only trust.

Between Wickenburg and Prescott the country begins to look as if

ranches, both agricultural and grazing, the principal of which are in China Valley and the Valley of
the Verde. But water is the great desideratum
here, as well as everywhere else in Arizona. For
years past the crops have been worth little or
nothing, except where expensive irrigation could
be carried on, because the rains have been either too early, too late, or insufficient in quantity.
Last winter and spring, however, seemed everything the farmer could desire; and it is hoped
that, this year, better crops than usual will reward his labors.

On the road between Fort Mojave and Prescott, a

On the road between Fort Mojave and Prescott, a

MUCH NOBE CHARMING PROSPECT
greets the trayeler than on the southern route.
The road is more hilly, and the country is covered with green grass, which can afford paturage for numeerless herds of cattle. Trees are also plentiful,—juniper, cedar, and scruboak chiefly. There are but few ranches, however, until you approach Prescott; and I am told this is due to the same cause as that which prevents farming in other parts of Arizona from being profitable,—that is, the uncertainty of rain.

being profitable,—that is, the uncertainty of rain.

Of the southern sections of the Territory I cannot speak from my own knowledge. In the Vaileys of the Gila and Salt Rivers there are several settlements, the principal of which are Florence, on the Gila and Pheenix, on Salt River. In both of these phaces, I am told, the farmers are entirely dependent upon trigation; but the climate is so warm, and the seasons so advanced, that two crops a year are generally produced.

THE TOWNS OF THE TERRITORY are Tucson, Prescott, Yuma, Cerbat, Ehrenberg,

advanced, that two crops a year are generally produced.

THE TOWNS OF THE TERRITORY are Tucson, Prescott, Yuma, Cerbat, Ehrenberg, and (until lately) Wickenburg.

Tucson, the Capital, is an old Mexican town, about 60 miles from the Sonora line, and has a population of about 3,000,—more than three-fourths of whom are of Spanish or Indian descent. It has considerable trade with the neighboring Mexican State of Solora; and, now that there is a prospect of the pacification of the Apaches, it is probable that this trade will increase, and that the numerous ranches and settlements between Tucson and the boundary line will be again peopled.

Prescott may be said to be the principal town in the Territory. It has not so large a population as Tucson,—its inhabitables are about 800, all Americans,—out it has a much larger trade, as it supplies a large section of country, the wants of the inhabitable of which are not so simple as those of the Mexican dwellers of the South. Prescott is very pleasantly situated among pine-covered hills, and presents the appearance of a New-England village, with its wooden houses painted white, with green window-shutters; but it is only in appearance,—there are too many drinking and gambling saloons for a village east of the Hadson.

Yuma, formerly Arizona City, on the Colorado River, in the southwestern corner of Arizona, is the point from which all goods are shipped to the southern portion of the Territory, as from Ehrenberg, 200 miles north on the same river, goods are dispatched to Prescott. Steamers from San Francisco come up the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado, whence their cargoes are transported in river-seamers Yuma, Eurenberg, and Fort Mojave.

Cerbat is a small mining town in the northwest of the Territory, and derives all its importance from the working of the mines in its neighborhood.

Wickenburg owed its existence to the Vulture mine and mill, and, since the Company closed its works, it has declined, until now it may be said to be dead.

To say anything of Arizo

To say anything of Arizons, and not speak of ITS MINES AND INDIANS, would be to act "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. To the attractions held out by the formar, Arizona is indebted for one-half of her white population; while to the depredations of the latter must be attributed the fact that that population is so small.

Of the mines, however, I shall say nothing at present.

The Indians of Arizona are the Pimas, Maricopus, and Papagoes, who have always been
friendly; the Mojaves, Yumas, and Goeopains,
who were whitped when the country was first
cocupied by the whites, and who have ever since
remained friendly; the Huaspain and Ya apais,
who have been persuaded, within the last five or

or never met with, I shall not refer to them.

THE PIMAS AND MARICOPAS

live together upon a large reservation, about 90 miles to the northwest of Tucson. These Indians have always been peacable and friendly to the whites, and it is the boast of the Pimas that their tribe has never shed the blood of an American. The Pimas number about 5,000, the Maricopas about 800. These tribes, although living together, are not of the tame origin; their languages are different; and, although they intermently and their villages are close together, they cannot talk to each other except through an interpreter. The Maricopas are of kin to the Yumas and Mojaves, and spack the same language; the Pimas claim to have come from the South, Both tribes live in permanent houses, and cultivate the soil, from which solely they derive support. They never make raids upon their coemies, the Apaches, except to punish them for some depredation; and, as soon as they shed blood, they return home, their superstition not allowing them to go any gather antil they be purified from the blord spilt. They are in charge of an Agent, and soveral schools have been established among them.

THE PAPAGOSS

charge of an Agent, and several schools have been established among them, THE PAPAGOSS are Pueblo Indians; they live in Tucson and in villages south of that place, and extend into Sonora. They have had Roman Catholic (Mexi-can) missionaries among them for many years, and profess to be Christians; but their religious corresponse are mixed on with a good deal of and profess to be Christians; but their religious ceremonies are mixed up with a good deal of their old superstitious rites. Their numbers have been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. Like the Pimas, they have always been friendly. They cultivate the soil or work for others, and are entirely self-supporting. They have lately been placed in charge of an Agent, and Government, has provided school-facilities.

and Government has provised school-facilities for them.

THE MOJAVES, YUMAR, AND COCOPARS
may be classed together; they are kindred tribes, speaking the same is oguage, having the same manners and castoma, and, as they all live along the Colorado River, the same mode of life. They are a tall, fluely proportioned race, and, when first known to the whites, were eminently warlike; but, since they have had the latter to stand between them and their enemies,—the Apaches and Hualpais, and the Pah-Utee of Newads,—they have grown degreerate, and are now as cowardly as once they we, a brave. The Yumas and Cocopals range south of here to the mouth of the Colorado River; and sumber about 3,000. They till the ground ipartially, but numbers of them are to be seen in the streets of Yumas and around the road-stations, where they do a little work and pick up a living. The Mojaves are divided into two bands,—one, numbering, persaps, 1,000, is cared for by the Government, on the Colorado Reservation, which stretches along the river tor 50 miles to within 6 miles of Eirenberg; the other band lives in the neighborhood of Fort Mojave, and; sestimated to number from 1,200 to 1,500 souls.

THE HUALPAIS

ber from 1,200 to 1,500 souls.

THE HUALFAIS

Are a small tribe of about 650 souls. They are a are a small tribe of about 655 souls. They are a brave people, well-armed, and expert in the use of their weapons. Until a few years back, they gave no end of trouble to the troops stationed in their country,—inding occupation, generally, for three or four companies of cavalry, and making travel upon the road from Fart Mojave to Prescott, without an escort, highly dangerous. For three years they were fed in their own country, at Beale's Springs, but have been lately moved to the neighborhood of the abandoned town of La Paz, 7 miles above here, which has been included in the Colorado Roses vaciou. They are still, however, considered worth watching: so a company of infancy is stationed at La Paz, to prevent them from feeling lonely. They have furnished Gen. Crook with 40 or 50 scouts, who have done good service in his campaign against the Apaches and Javapais. The Huaipais are, I think, a branch of the Pah-Ute nation, which streiches from Northern California, tacough Newada, Utah, and Colorado, into New Mexico.

vada, Utah, and Colorado, into New Mexico.

THE JAVAPAIS.

or, as they now call themselves, Apache-Mojaves and Apache-Jumas, formerly ranged in a section of country about 160 miles in diameter, the centre of which was near Prescott. This people is derived, I think, and at no distant period, from a band of renegates from other tribes, principally Apaches, who, taking to themselves wives from the Mojaves and Jumas, in the course of time have bocome a distinct (the, with a dialect of their own. They have, ustil within two or three years, been hostile, and have cut off many a traveler and attacked man, a train on the read from Ehrenberg to Prescott. 3 Gen. Crook enfected them upon a recervation at Camp Pate Creek, whence they were moved to the Rio-

the immense tract of country over which notil lately, they were virtually the masters. Their operations extract them from the borders of Texas to the Colorado River, and from Denver, in Colorado, southward, through Arizona, New Mexico, and the Mexican States of Sonors and Chilbuahus, to the very gate of Durango. Traveling through their territory, except in large, well-armed, and watchful parties, was impossible; for, although exattered in very small parties, the better to obtain subsistence, by their excellent system of signaling they could, in a short time, concentrate a superior f-orce upon any party in their country, although they would never attack unless they had a great advantage. This state of things, however, as far as Arizons is concerned, has been all changed, thanks, to the energy, science, and perseverance of Gren. Grook Of all the officers who have been sent to work out the Apache problem, Gest. C. slone has made any progress. This he has seffected by employing against them their own tactics, keeping numerous small parties in the field, following them, into their strongest fasticesses, by night-marches concentrating several parties upon their rancherias, and stateing them at the break of day when least expected. In all of these operations he has been materially assisted by his Hualpai and Apache-Aiojave scouts, who could track the enemy, find out their rancherias, and enable the soliders to continue the pursuit where otherwise they would have been compelled to turn back. No doubt, in the employment of such assistants, Geo. Crook has laid himself open to the sensure of the humanitarian societies of the world, as, in the heat of an engagement, our Indian allies are not at all discriminating as to the age or sex of the enemy; and, in the returns to the killed, en Indian is the question, in the particular of the sensure of the first particular of the first part

and in case a dispute arises to use every means to settle it by arbitration instead of a resort to war—a movement which received a powerful impulse from the bappy result of the Conference at Geneva in settling the dufficulties between England and the United States. This he urged on several public occasions in France and Italy. From Italy he went to Egypt, and up the Nile; and thence by the Red Sea to Bombay, and spent some weeks in India, from which he crossed to Ceylon, and sailed away into the Sonthern Ocean, to visit his only daughter, who is the wife of Gov. Musgrave, of South Australia. Two months were passed at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, where—as we learn from the Australian papers—he was received with distinguished attention from the officers of the Colonal Governments. He made the entire circuit of the Australian Continent, which gave him a large impression of the magnitude and future growth of that great dependency of the British Empire. He returned through the Malayan Archipelago to Singapore, from which he sailed for Hong Kong, and gave two months to China and Japan, returning across the Pacific to San Francisco. In the absence of nearly a year, during which he traveled by land and sea 40,000 miles, he met with not a single accident or misadventure, and returns in vigorous health. But he has been so long a wanderer that the spirit of travel seems to be in him, and we learn that he sails for Europe again next week, Saturday, to attend the meeting at Geneva, of the "Institute" and "Conference," both of which are adjourned to meet in that city,

A TRAGIC DRAMA. The Marchieness De Gauge and Her

The Marchieness De Gauge and Her Brothers-in-Law.

From the New Fork Times.

When Louis XIV. was un his first youth the brightest ornament of his already brilliant court was a fair woman of 18, who was usually called "la Belle Provencale." She was of exquisite beauty, spotless in character as she was fair in person, and presumptive beiress of the enormous wealth of her maternal grandfather, Joannis De Nocheres. She had been married at the age of 13 to the Marquis De Cassellan, a grandson of the Duc De Villars. Her portrait represents her of pearl white complexion, touched with most delicate rose; dark glossy hair, remarkably long; eyes as dark as the hair, but large and langulashing; a small mouth, and perfect teeth. In disposition, sweet and genial, with a pure mind and sound if not brilliant intelligence. She seemed destined to pass the happiest of lives—admired, esteemed, and beloved by all. Seldom has so fair a dawn been shadowed by so dark a noon. While in the height of her popularity, her husband, who commanded the Mediterranean Squadron, was lost off Sicily with his ship, and his fair young wife retired to a convent at Avignon. Time, however, exercised its soothing influence, and she again returned to the gay world, where, from a crowd of suitors, she chose for a second husband the young and handsome Marquis de Gange. As a man, he was little inferior in outward gifts to what his betrothed appeared as a woman. In character, the two were diametrically opposite, for he was proad, haughty, jealous, sullen, and mistrustful. The attachment of the young couple did not long survive the honeymoon. The Marquis neglected his wife, though she, on her part, exerused great discretion. The slightest appearance of nudue interest on the part of any of her numerous admirers was enough to relegate him to the remotest rank of her acquaintance. Her husband still remained sullen and jealous, but concealed his feelings from the world, and brooded over them in secres till they were called forth by the advent of the evil genus o of the evil genus of the family.

A few years after the marriage the two broth-

A few years after the marriage the two profin-ers of the Marquis made their appearance at Gange. They came to pay a visit; they ended by making it their permanent residence. The younger of these, the Chevalier De Gange, was a poor, weak creature of vicious isstness, and completely under the control of his elder brother. This man, who was called the Abbe, was of your teaculating minners and skilled in acting to perfection any character in which it suited his present purpose to appear. He was at the same time a libertine and debauches of the vilest stamp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the Chevalier at his pleasure, but exercised also considerable sway over his brother, the Marquis, which he steadily increased till at last he obtained almost undisputed control of the house-

numband. In this he partially succeeded, at the same time giving the Marchioness to undergand that she was indebted to his good offices for the improved state of affairs. From the very first she had conceived a strong antipathy to the man, and, though she thanked him for his exertions, she treated him with such marked coldness that he resolved to have an explanation with her at the first opportunity.

This soon occurred, and he swowed his passion and solicited a return. The indignant reply, he received induced him to disclose his hand, and he threatened so to work on her husband's jealous disposition as to make her life a hell. For a short time he made no change in his tactics, and the Marchioness began to hope that his threats were but empty air. Meanwhile the Chevalier had succumbed to her beauty, had made advances, and been in turn repulsed. His mean and revengeful nature placed him now completely at his brother's orders, and the latter resolved at lass to throw eff the mask. This required some tactand management, for the Marquis was not the man to be hood winked like the Chevalier, and, though submissive to the Abbe's stronger will, was far from being its slave. He, however, succeeded, and now began a miserable time of jealousy, sullenness—even, it was rumored of personal violence, in which the Abbe round ample revenge for the mortification of his defeat. Although fully aware of the maligo influence at work against her, the unhappy lady made no attempt to explain to her husband it nature and cause, being too sensible of the little weight any such representation was likely to carry.

At this time circumstances compelled the family to visit the Chateau de Gauge, 17 leacues from Montpellier and 19 from Avigaon. It was a lonely residence, and the Marchioneser's mind. A ten having partaken of some ice-cream she had been augmented by an incident of a suspicious instane which had reconify courred.

It was proposed to pass the autumn at Gauge, and the Marchionese, oppressod with the strange presentiment above allud

warning exercises a ratal fascination, and paralyzes the efforts of the victim to escape the thanger.

Life at Gange passed quietly at first. Her mother-in-law was there, and the two brothers treated her with studied respect, her husband with marked affection. She began to believe that happy days were in store for her; but her gentle, trustful nature was no match for the dark and traitorous spirits with whom she had to deal. After a few weeks old Mme. De Gange departed; immediately thereafter the Marquis left for Avignon, but before he role away there is too much reason to believe that ne took his full share in planning the hellish tragedy thereafter to be enacted.

The Abbe's recent conduct had to a certain extent restored the Marchioness' confidence, and, taking advantage of the fact, he urged her to cancel the will (of which he had beard in some way), as its existence would only embitter har husband's feelings. Se sloquently did he

On the 17th of May, 1667, the Mar

self by the aids of his brother, and for a few moments both looked at her in silence. At least the Abbe spoke. In a low, pitiles voice he informed her that she must die, and gave her the choice of sword, pistol, or poison. In vain did she plead for her life; her executioners were inexorable. Forced to make a choice, she took the poison, and swallowed the contents of the goblet. Some drops fell on her neck and blackened her white skin with their corresive power. So determined was the Abbe to do his work thoroughly that, finding some sediment in the bottom of the gobiet, he carefully scraped it up with a spoon and put it to her lips. She took it, but with great presence of mind, retained it in her mouth; then, sinking back as if fainting, she rejected it among the bed-clothes. She then begged for a priest, and, deeming their a considerable distance from the ground, and, her dress catching on the window-sill, she would have fallen head first had not the Chaplain, who that moment entered, clutched her clothes and so altered her position in falling, that she reached the ground unhurt. Seizing a heavy pitcher of water he threw it at her, but missed her head by a hair's breach, and then rushed off to sound the alarm. The Marchioness forced her long hair down her throat and provoked so severe a fit of sickness that she rejected the poison. She then sought to reach a piace of safety. An ostler gave her a horse, and escorted her out of the court-yard just as her two assessins, alarmed by the priest, started in full pursuit. They overtook her at the residence of a M. De Prats, some 400 yards from the chateau. Quite's crowd had collected, to whom they exclaimed that she was mad, which statement seamed to be confirmed by her disordered dress and wild looks. The Chevalier forced her within the door while the Abbe stood grand without with a loaded pistol. M. De Prats was from home, but his wife was entertaining a party of friends. One of the ladies offered the poor Marchioness a glass of water, but the Chevalier dashed it to the ground, saying no one must interfere with the "patient," and begging them to leave the room. Believing her to be mad, they compiled. Alone with her assassin, she flung herself on her knees and begged hard for life. For reply he drew his sword and stabbed her twice in the breast. Stricking she rushed toward the door, when the assassin, overtaking her, dealt her five more wounds, with the last stroke breaking in her shoulder. Leaving her withing on the ground, he rejoined his brother, saying, "The affair is over, let us go."

Meanwhile the guests and servants had discovered the Marchioness and hermelsaly through the windows, shouled for surgical aid. Crazy with passion at thus learning that the work was not accomplished, the Abbe rushed back into the house and clapped his pistol to her breat, but his siret-in-law's brains

Between Wickenburg and Prescott the country begins to look as if some Attention is paid to addressed of some Attention is passed, all more of less editivated, or covered with cattle or sheep. The land seems good, though perhaps stony in places, and does not want for water. The attitude, however, that they will shortly be good in the property of the serversed of the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart, or feeling of any kind. He not only used the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, heart of the vilest stainp, utterly devoid of religion, the vilest

from it. It was, however, too late. Her pain increased, she became defirious, then sank into a stupor, and the next morning passed quietly away.

The post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that one of the Chevaliar's furious lunges had passed completely through her body, while another had penetrated the wall of the chest; the poison had destroyed the coats of the stomach, and even blackened her brain. That her constitution should have resisted for nineteen days such cruel injuries, caused the greatest astonishment. It was said that she never, in her brightess and happiest time, appeared half so lovely as in those last days of agony. The women of Montpellier seemed to regard her murder as an insult to the entire sex, and went into mourning for her as for one of royal blood.

The Marquis was at once arrested, and reaching Montpellier at night found the city illuminated that he might be better seen, while the populace lining the streets pursued him with hooting and imprecations till the jail doors shut him from their sight. Although there was no doubt of his guilt, actual proof was lacking, and he was only condemned to be degraded from the nobility, his goods forfeited, and his person condemned to perpetual skile. The Abbe and the Chevalier were sentenced to be broken on the wheel if ever taken.

The Marquis joined the Chevalier abroad, and offering their swords to the Venetian Government both fell fighting gallantly at the siege of Candia.

The Abbe lived for many years under an assumed name in Holland, where he died in good repute, and not a little regretted by those among whom he moved. To one of them, who was familiar with his history, the unhappy man confessed that his life had been troubled by constant visions of his victim as she appeared in the cruel moment at which he offered her a choice of death. At these times he suffered from an indescribable horror, which the rew him into a cold sweat, and kept him awake night after night, till he felt as though he should go mad.

Lobster-Canning at Mount Desert.

The process of caming lobsters at Mount Desert is thus described by the Boston Traveller:

"The factory at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, when running at full capacity, puts up 25,000 cans a day, employing about fifty hands. Until within a short time pleaty of lobsters have been taken about the harbor, but now smacks are used, which cruise round and purchase of various parties. The price paid at this time is about \$1 per 100 pounds. The smacks bring in 10,000 or 12,000 pounds at a time. The vessels are built with two decks, with perforated bottoms, so that the fish are preserved alive and fresh in their native element. Upon the arrival of the smacks the lobsters are dumped upon the wharf in big piles. They present a curious appearance, biting and clawing at each other, until they are shoveled into great kettles of boiling water. They are then dipped ont, broken up, and the meat taken out for canning. The big claws and tails are the only parts used. The came contain one pound. A liquor is made of the contents of the body of the lobster, strained, and prepared with salt and cayenne pepper, and a small portion put in each can. After soldering, the cans are boiled two hours and a haif, when they are taken out, a little hole made in the top to let the steam out, then tightly scaled and bouled again. The caos are then varnished, labeled, and boxed for market. Lobsters are not now very plenty, and are rather small. The parties who set the nets cull out the large ones for Boston and other markets."

A Gostin Gets an Overdose of Snake. A Goslin Gets an Overdoe of Smake.

From the Knowlin (Kp.) Chromotic.

Blount County can near witness to a make story, if not quits as unreasonable as that of the Morristown Gazette is equal in novelty by being literally true, as given by eve-witnesses whose veractiv cannot be doubted. Dr. B. A. Morton, of Maryville, was called to visit a patient a few miles from town, at the residence of Mr. John F. Cupp, perhaps Mr. Cupp himself. A short citatance from the house he noticed a place where there had been a pond of water, but the drought had dried out the water until it was a thick, marshy municipal control of the state of

DEATHS.

HAYDON—On the morning of July II, of choice is fantum, Lillise Caroline, industry engages of H. H. Steiner, J. Haydon, aged to meater and dedges. Funeral from RES Wabsanas and dedges. Funeral from RES Wabsanas and dedges. The control of the family or furnised to small provide the control of the family or furnised to assemble the control of the contr mylled by altend.

OHAMRES—Thursday, July 26, and 29 years of this city, and designer of Henry Van Arschale, 17 of this city, and designer of Henry Van Arschale, 17 of New York. D New York papers please notice.

MEDICAL For Upwards of Thirty MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has for children with never-falling success. It seem ity of the stomach, relieves wind colle, regulate For all Purposes of a Fam

Liniment, Children Often Look Pale and From no other came than having worms BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS wi without injury to the shild, being perfectives free from all coloring or other injurious

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And GENERAL MERCHANDISE. SATURDAY, August 1, at 9: o'clock, at 108 Mation st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austranese. LAMINATED STEEL DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, Made by SATON & ABBEY. SATURDAY, Aug., at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 10 Madison 4.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austicasus.

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are complete, eder of the Mortgages & CO., Audiness By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sr.

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Elegant Parior Suits of every description, Marble-Tor Chamber Sots with Dressing Cases and Sursans, Walms Wardrobes, Leonages, Mathie and Wood-Toy Tales, Secretary Book Cases, Suits, Sideboards, Mast Sales, 4 and 8 feet Extension Tables, Rockers, Mirrow, Bar and Huak Matiresses, Carpets, Bedstaeds, 2 English E-fles, 2 elegant Planes, news. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES Will be sold this morning at 11 c'clock, therp.

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Our regular sale of Dry Goods, see, will also had TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 4, at 9:30 °Clock. A full lines of Notions, Hosistry, Underwest, William Goods, Idense, Rufflings, Dress Goods, side.

Alote a line of Ginghams, Oberion, Salbarts, since Overshirts, and Purnishing Goods.

A lot of Bod Quitta, sta., slightly damaged by other at A lot of Bod Quitta, sta., slightly damaged by other at GEO, Geo. 9, GGRE a CO., the late State-st. fire.

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Will be sold at Austion on Wednesday, Ang. 5 of St.
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A big stock of fine goods to be cold at a harged
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VOLUME 27.

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